The China Weekly
REVIEW
密勒氏評論報
A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

September 9, 1939

Japanese Diplomatic Moves May Leave U.S. As Sole Defender of Nine-Power Treaty

Armageddon in Europe

Plight of China's Refugees

BY AGNES SMEDLEY

Manchu-Mongol Hostilities

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An Editorial

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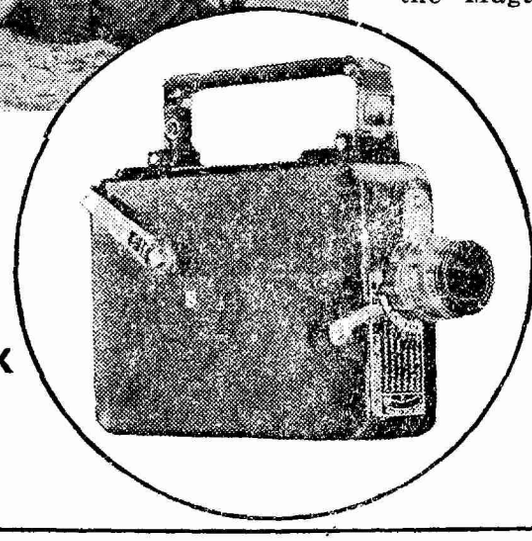

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EXTRA SERVICE

On Friday, August 25, when the crisis in Europe reached a near-explosive point, THE CHINA PRESS editorial staff went on a 24-hour a day basis, put out, in addition to the news-crammed regular morning issue, two extras —one at 8 a.m., the other at noon.

Since then, the China Press staff has been maintained on a "war footing," has been putting out the noon extra daily. This ten-cent four-sheet special issue, carrying up-to-the-minute flashes from Europe, will continue to appear on the news-stands as long as the crisis lasts.

This extra service to Shanghai's readers is another demonstration of THE CHINA PRESS' efforts to publish news while it's news.

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(中國評論週報)

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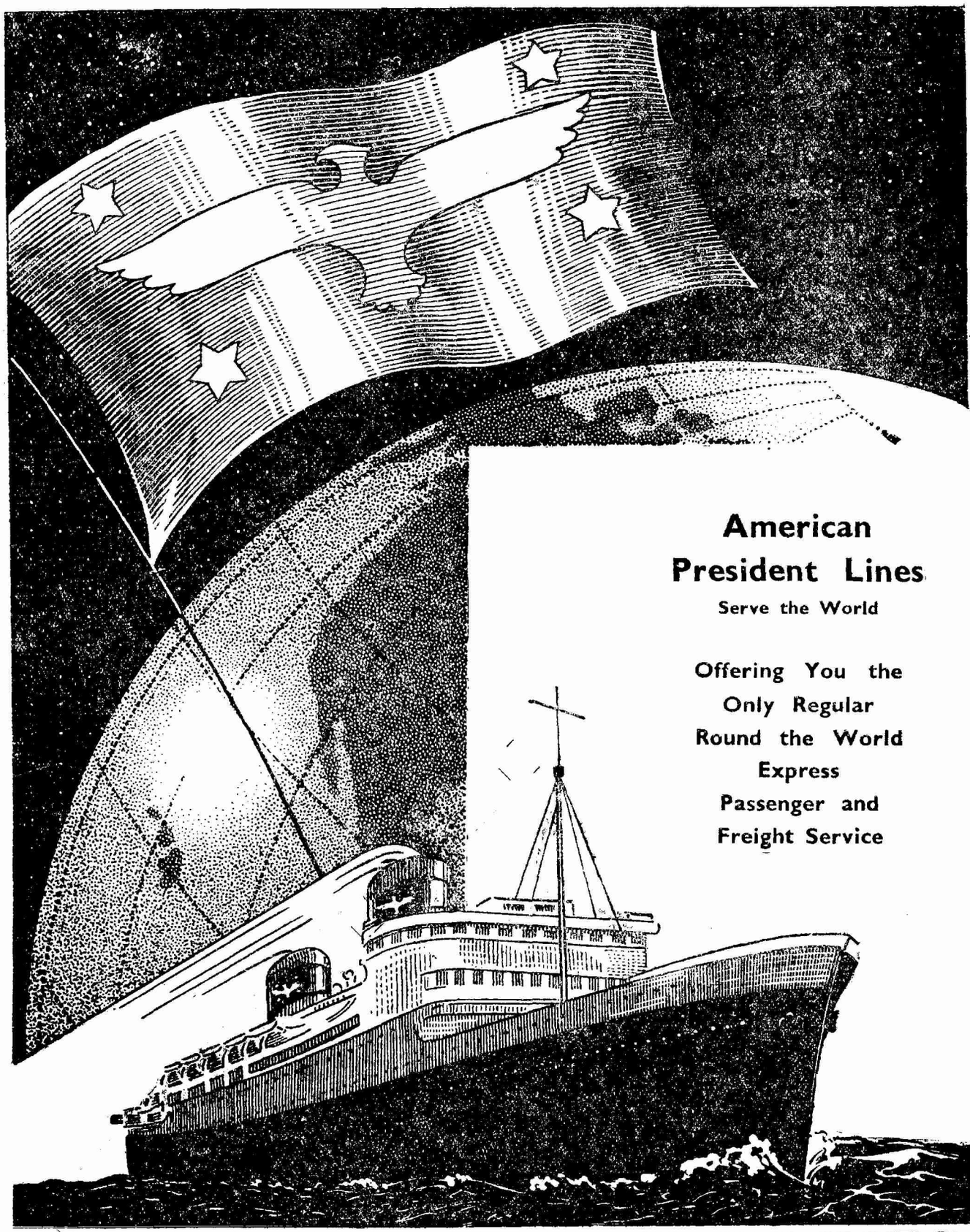

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What People Are Saying

Comments from Readers on Current Topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Weekly Review*.

SCHOOLS AND MAMMON

To the Editor:

Shanghai is great, very great. Yet, it is inscrutable and full of monstrosities which any casual observer can hardly discover. It is a big commercial port. It is a cultural center. There are numerous book-stores where various kinds of books can be easily obtained. There have been quite a number of schools. The current hostilities further make them increase as rapidly as mushrooms after a rainfall. Some moved here from Japanese-occupied districts while others are newly established.

However, in Shanghai everythnig is superficial. The worship of Mammon is a dominant custom and so prevalent that it even reaches educational circles. With the exception of a member of distinguished ones, lots of schools are run along commercial lines. The principals act as managers; teachers serve as salesmen; students come as customers. The principals, at the time when the already acute unemployment problem is rendered much more so on account of the war, can at will employ a number of teachers at very small salaries. Their advertisements are by hook and crook made tempting so that they may lure as many students as possible.

The teachers with their salary far below level try to teach as many schools as they can. Their lectures are perfunctory; they will leave soon after class with no chance given to students for questioning and discussion in more detail. The students without any coercion and discipline from the school seldom touch their texts. The dancing hall is their frequent resort and movies their daily pastime. Through such perverted schooling what the students acquire is inanities instead of learning; they after all become parasites instead of turning out to be useful citizens.

Shanghai people's life is already loose and their morale is already deteriorating. Of course this is partly due to environment. But those educationalists cannot be totally irresponsible for that. However, I don't believe that vices are inveterate and admit no change. Education plays no unimportant role in shaping one's character. If education is dealt with as education and not as a business for making profit, the morality of the youths will be greatly enhanced and the situation in this cosmopolitan city will be much better.

T. W. LOH

Shanghai, Aug. 28, 1939

TRUE CONDITIONS

To the Editor:

The **China Weekly Review** means more to me now because recently we had friends who came here directly from Tsingtao and have informed us of some of the horrors that are being perpetrated in China which could hardly stand to be printed.

I wish that more Americans on the Pacific Coast could understand the true conditions that exist in China today for I think there would be more sympathy for the Chinese in their desperate struggle.

SYMPATHETIC

Everett, Washington,
August 7, 1939

CENSORS STOLE IT!

To the Editor:

The mystery of your failure to receive the copy of the New Chinese Year Book which we mailed you from Hongkong several weeks ago has been solved.

Two copies were mailed at the same time, one addressed to **The China Weekly Review** and the other to **The Shanhgai Evening Post.** The one mailed to the **Post** was delivered in due course, hence if there was anything in the book which the Japanese censors wished to suppress they would have confiscated both books.

Since they detained only one book, we can only assume that it was a plain case of theft from the mail. As a matter of fact, our inquiry through official channels confirmed this.

We suppose the only remedy we have against them is to submit our claim as part of the larger indemnity in the event the Island Empire suffers a crushing defeat at the hands of somebody.

S. H.

Hongkong, Aug. 26, 1939

NO USE TRYING

To the Editor:

Please cancel my subscription at expiration as I may have to leave Shanghai owing to the present situation. It's no use trying to forward the paper.

Shanghai, Sept. 6, 1939

M. M.

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War Precipitates U. S. Political Crisis Over Neutrality—Enhances F.D.R. Prestige

FOR many months the chief question in American political circles has been, "Will President Roosevelt run again?" His set-back in the last session of Congress on the proposal to alter the Neutrality Law and also on important domestic legislation, caused many close observers of the American political scene to conclude that Roosevelt would not attempt to break the tradition by seeking to succeed himself after having served two terms of four years each in the White House.

The magazine *Newsweek* on Aug. 14, less than a month ago, said that nobody, probably not even F.D.R. himself, yet knows whether he will seek reelection. Inquiry among ten of Roosevelt's close associates disclosed that all but two thought he definitely would not be a candidate to succeed himself. The Republican opposition and the conservative anti-New Deal minority in the Democratic group in the Senate, thought they had effectively spiked Roosevelt's chances for succeeding himself. The Senate, despite the political complexion of its members, is jealous of its power, hence has no intention of permitting any president to enhance the prestige of his position by voluntarily giving him a chance to serve for a term of twelve years. Since George Washington, first president, set the precedent of retiring after two terms, no president has been able to break that precedent—and Congress usually has made it more or less certain that Washington's example was not violated. As stated in a previous discussion of this subject (Sept. 2) the conservative Republicans and Democrats "bottled up the Neutrality Bill because they could not bring themselves to stake Mr. Roosevelt to a seat at the power-politics table abroad."

But the outbreak of war in Europe has changed all that by immeasurably enhancing Roosevelt's chances of succeeding himself as president of the United States for another term of four years. For many months those who have given a negative answer to the question, "Could Roosevelt be elected for a third term?" usually have qualified their reply by adding, "not unless war breaks out in Europe!"

The war which Japan started in Manchuria eight years ago, and which has since swept over most of eastern Asia, has now spread to Europe, involving directly or indirectly every major nation of the world. Japan's action in tearing up a treaty and resorting to force to settle differences with a weaker neighboring state, has been imitated by the ruler of an occidental state who has been vaingloriously proclaiming the superiority of his civilization over that of Asiatics.

Today an anxious world stunned by the actualities of another and probably more terrible world war looks toward America—not for a nauseating exhibition of petty partisan politics—but for statesmanship of a high order which would save civilization from those who would

The Tug of Peace

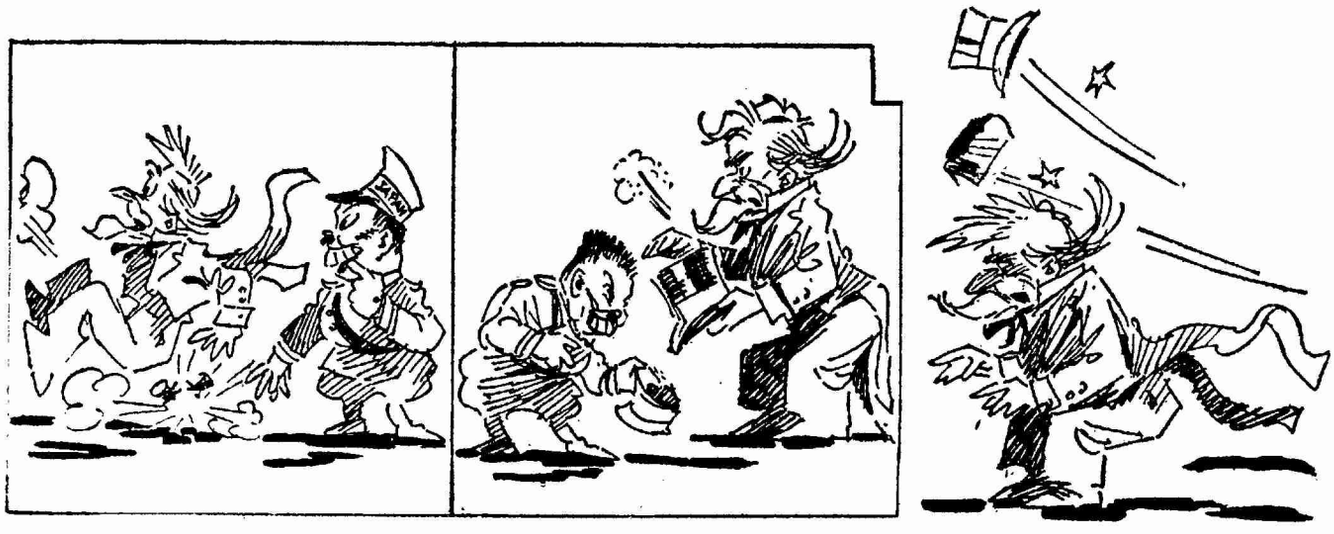
Richmond Times-Dispatch

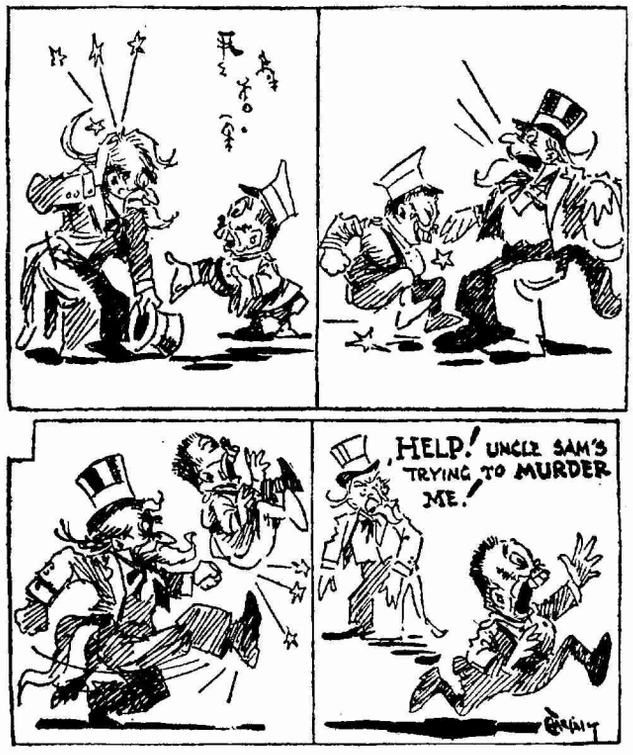
destroy it in order to enhance their own political fortunes and the economic power of their supporting groups.

The outbreak of war in Europe has set the stage for a national debate of unprecedented significance in the United States, a debate which will carry over into 1940 and which will involve not only the matter of American neutrality, but the whole question of the Roosevelt administration's foreign policy.

Could Roosevelt have prevented the out-break of war in Europe, if Congress had granted him the power

Uncle Sam Also Stages a Come-Back





Carlisle in the Des Moines Register

to regulate the flow of munitions and economic resources of the United States to the democratic powers? Probably not! But he might have delayed it and, conceivably, narrowed its scope. An argument, which grew into conviction with the passing of time and development of events in both Asia and Europe, was that the Neutrality Law made it difficult for the United States to exert its influence on behalf of peace. Hitler undoubtedly thought that the Senate reactionaries had tied Roosevelt's hands on the question of selling munitions to his enemies. In the Far East, the Neutrality Law, disregarded on a technicality, has enabled China to purchase munitions, but undoubtedly has worked to the greater benefit of Japan, the aggressor.

The background of the controversy over the Neutrality Law was summarized to the following effect in a recent issue of the *American Observer*:

"In 1937 Congress passed a law designed to promote American neutrality in time of war. Part of this law was made permanent and part of it temporary. The permanent features provide that whenever the President finds that a state of war exists abroad he shall make a public declaration of the fact. Immediately thereafter, it shall become unlawful for American citizens to sell, directly or indirectly, arms, ammunition, and implements of war to any of the parties in conflict. It shall also become unlawful for Americans to lend money to belligerents and they may not travel on belligerent vessels.

"The temporary part of the law (which expired May 1, 1939) gave the President the power to require that any and all goods —other than arms, ammunition, and implements of war, which are banned completely—sold to warring nations should be sold on a cash-and-carry basis; that is, the title to such goods would have to change hands before they could be allowed to leave the shores of this nation. The President could, in addition, forbid American ships to carry supplies to belligerents.

"The intention of Congress in passing this law was to keep the United States out of trouble in the event of another major war. It felt that if certain restrictions were placed on the activities of American citizens when other nations are at war, the United States would be less likely to become involved in dangerous disputes and difficulties. The experience of the United States during the early years of the World War served as an object lesson. As is well known, after the outbreak of war in 1914, the loss of American lives on torpedoed ships and the interference with American "neutral rights" to trade with belligerents aroused the national anger of the United States. At the same time foreign loans to finance war trade gave Americans an interest in the war and helped to foster a spirit of unneutrality. These factors alone did not cause the United States to enter the war, but they played a part and Congress desired to prevent a similar situation from developing again. Thus the ban on arms and loans, the restrictions on the travel of individuals, and the authorization given the President to place all trade on a cash-and-carry basis, and to keep American ships out of trouble zones."

ROOSEVELT WORKS FOR PEACE

In his first public pronouncement, following the outbreak of hostilities on the German-Polish front, President Roosevelt, in a radio address broadcast throughout the world in the English, French, Italian, Spanish Portuguese and German languages, declared there would be no "blackout" of peace in the United States so long as it remained in his power to prevent it. With reference to the *legal* neutrality which the President is bound to enforce, he declared his intention of invoking the law within 48 hours. The President's remarks were to the following effect (*Reuter* report):

"It seems clear even at the outbreak of this great war," he said, "that the influence of America should be consistent in seeking for humanity a final peace which will eliminate as far as possible the use of force.

"As passionately as we may desire detachment, we are forced to realize that every word coming through the air, every ship sunk, every battle fought, affects the future of the United States. Let no man or woman in America thoughtlessly or falsely talk of America sending its armies into European fields."

"A proclamation of American neutrality is being prepared at this moment," Mr. Roosevelt announced. "This would have been done even if there had been no statute requiring it because such a proclamation is in accordance with international and American policy.

"I trust that our neutrality can be made true neutrality . . . I cannot prophesy the immediate economic effects of this new war on our nation but I do say that no American has the moral right to profiteer at the expense of his fellow citizens or men, women and children living and dying in the midst of war in Europe."

"This nation will remain neutral but I cannot ask every American to remain neutral in thought as well. Even a neutral cannot close the mind of his conscience.'

"I have said not once, but many times, that I hate war. I say it again. As long as there remain means to prevent it, there will be no blackout of peace for the United States.

"Until 4.30 a.m. today I hoped against hope that some miracle would prevent a devastating war in Europe and bring to an end the invasion of Poland by Germany," the President said.

Mr. Roosevelt recalled the frequent war crises during the past four years and said the nation must recall the constant "and sometimes successful efforts of your Government in these crises to throw the full weight of the United States to the cause of peace."

"In spite of spreading wars," he said, "I think we have every right and every reason to maintain as a national policy the fundamental teachings of religion and the continuation of our efforts for peace, because someday, though the time may be distant, we can be of even greater help to crippled humanity."

The President drew attention to the fact that many events in recent years have been based "on the use of force or the threat of force."

"It seems to me clear," he said, "that even at the outbreak of this great war, the influence of the United States should consistently be seeking for humanity a final peace which will eliminate as far as possible the continued use of force between nations."

He warned the American people that they must carefully discriminate between legitimate news and rumors in reports from Europe.

"When the peace is broken anywhere in the world," Mr. Roosevelt added, "all countries everywhere are in danger."

President Roosevelt signed the two neutrality proclamations on Sept. 5. The first was issued from the President's office at 2:10 p.m. and the second, a few minutes later by Secretary Hull. The announcements of American neutrality were broadcast over all radio stations, the only countries omitted from the list of belligerent nations being Canada and the Union of South Africa. No American may now enlist in the armed forces of the belligerents, or organize on American territory a legion to fight in Europe. Warships of the belligerents cannot obtain supplies at American ports.

Since the proclamation of the Neutrality Act will immediately bring into effect the arms embargo clauses in the law, it will immediately precipitate a crisis due to the fact that large orders for munitions, airplanes and other war materials, including airplane engines and parts, as well as motor trucks and automotive equipment generally are in process of being consummated by numerous industrial plants scattered over the country which have been working under contract with Britain and France. It requires no serious stretch of the imagination to picture what may happen when these orders are stopped.

While a forecast of Congressional opinion by the *United Press* suggested that the isolationists were changing their views on the question of altering the Neutrality Law, Senator William E. Borah, outstanding leader of the group, let it be known that he had not changed his views. He declared, "American soldiers will follow American guns into the trenches of Europe if the arms embargo provisions of the American Neutrality Act are repealed. We cannot enter the struggle in part and stay out in part . . . If we furnish arms to only one side, as has been proposed, we would be in war and would hav eto go through with it if the demands of that side called upon us to send our boys to the slaughter pen of European 'democracy' again."

Of immediate concern to the State Department was the matter of getting thousands of stranded Americans home. On Sept. 3 it was announced that a new division had been created to handle the matter of repatriating Americans from Europe. It will also deal with other governments in cases where relations have been broken, such as in Germany where the United States is already acting for Great Britain. The new division will be headed by Breckenridge Long of St. Louis, former American Ambassador at Rome. He is being aided by Hugh Wilson, former Ambassador to Berlin, who resigned a few days ago.

Another immediate concern of the Washington authorities, was to prevent as far as possible a repetition of the intrigue and espionage activities of foreign-supported groups within the United States. The Federal Bureau of Investiation on Sept. 2 assigned hundreds of agents to duty in metropolitan centers to guard against espionage and possible sabotage.

U. S. ATTITUDE UNCHANGED IN FAR EAST

While the attention of the American people is concentrated upon sensational developments in Europe there is not likely to be any change in the attitude or activities of the United States in the Far East. The United States faces two oceans, the Pacific as well as the Atlantic, and practically the entire American fleet has been in the Pacific since Japan invaded North China two years ago. Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, former Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet in Asiatic waters, is now in Washington and has held numerous conferences with administration leaders, including President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull. He also made an off-the-record talk before several hundred newspapermen at the National Press Club.

JAPAN'S "GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY"

While President Roosevelt was declaring to the nation that "no American has the moral right to profiteer at the expense of his fellow citizens, or men, women and children living or dying in the midst of war in Europe, "certain Japanese military and political leaders were carefully calculating their chances of capitalizing on the European War with the object of enhancing their political and economic fortunes in China. That the war in Europe provided Japan with her "golden opportunity," was the view expressed by the *Yomiuri Shimbun* on Tuesday of this week. The paper figured it out this way: Britain will be involved in a life and death struggle with Germany, hence will no longer be able to "assist the Chiang Kai-shek regime." Germany, on the other hand, will be cut off by the Anglo-French blockade, hence will be unable to sell munitions to China under the barter agreement signed several months ago. As for the United States, it also will be so engrossed with the European situation that it will be unable longer to interfere with the "creation of a new order in Asia". Also, and this was significant, the Japanese spokesman predicted that since the Neutrality Act will handicap American trade with Europe and the war will stop imports from Europe to China, this will tend to "draw closer the economic bonds between American and Japan and between Japan and China."

A spokesman of the Foreign Office urged "sincere consideration on the part of European belligerents of the matter of avoiding causes for possible friction between them and Japan." This "friendly advice" was followed on Sept. 6. by a definite proposal that British, French, Polish and German forces be withdrawn from China "in order to avoid incidents." Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador, immediately informed the Japanese that since there were no German troops (or Polish either) there was no likelihood of any incidents. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General called on the American and Italian Consuls-General and informed them, as neutrals, of the "requests" lodged with the other consuls. Miura also explained the policy of the Japanese Government which was described as "non-involvement" in the European struggle. Admiral Kusaka, chief staff officer of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, also called on the British and French naval commanders and asked them to comply with Japan's request.

90-047

Japanese Diplomatic Moves May Leave America the Sole Defender of the Nine-Power Treaty

NOW that war has broken out in Europe, the army gentlemen who have been dictating Japanese foreign policy must be thanking their lucky stars that ex-Premier Hiranuma's stalling tactics prevented the Empire of the Rising Sun from aligning itself with

Panda Bites Boy

London Daily Mail

Washington abrogated the American-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation on July 27.

Germany in a military alliance. A cold, objective appraisal of the balance of forces engaged, and others likely to be engaged, in Europe's conflict leads unerringly to the conclusion that if the war should be fought to its bitter conclusion victory will rest with the "democracies." Japan, as a second-rate power, will in her own interests be compelled at the very least to preserve an attitude of benevolent neutrality. Much more likely, however, she will find it expedient to side with the winning coalition. And now, having refrained from alliance with Germany, she will be spared the embarrassment of defaulting on yet another undertaking.

The new Cabinet of Gen. Nobuyuki Abe has been in office for more than a week and the general lines of its policy have begun to emerge from the welter of statements coming out of Tokyo. The policy will take more definite form when the Cabinet itself has been rounded out. Gen. Abe has the concurrent post of Foreign Minister, obviously because no suitable civilian was immediately available for the post. It is likely that it will be filled ultimately by Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, now Japanese Ambassador in London. Three other Cabinet posts have also been filled concurrently by ministers holding other portfolios. These are the ministries of agriculture and forestry, railways, and public welfare.

For the moment, Japanese policy is one of neutrality as regards the European conflict, coupled with a determination to bring the Sino-Japanese conflict to a speedy conclusion. In a statement issued on the evening of Sept. 4, Premier Abe declared: "In the face of the European war that has just broken out, Japan intends not to be involved; she will concentrate her efforts on a settlement of the China hostilities."

Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Japan's Minister-at-Large, arrived back in Shanghai on Monday of this week after taking part in the recent Anglo-Japanese negotiations in Tokyo. He issued a statement in which he expressed the view that the war in Europe would have a "very great effect" on the Far Eastern situation, adding that Japan must keep an independent attitude and push on to achieve the objectives of her China campaign.

High army officials met in Tokyo the same day, *Domei* reported, and decided that the Japanese Army "will concentrate on its established policy of settling the Sino-Japanese hostilities."

But how? Theoretically there are two means to this end—outright military victory involving the capitulation of the Chinese Government, or a settlement by negotiation. Japan may concentrate on one of these methods to the exclusion of the other, or pursue both simultaneously, in complementary fashion. There is, however, an intermediate course that might be followed: pretend that the "final victory" has been won, ignore the Chungking Government, set up a central puppet government—and recognize it.

From Japan's point of view, the latter course might appear at first glance to have much to recommend it. The costly military campaign could be called off and Japan could leave stationed in China just sufficient troops to hold vital communications and strategic points in the so-called occupied areas. But, as usual, there is a big fly in the ointment. Weakening of the Japanese garrisons would induce Chinese counter-attacks on a bigger scale, and with more effect, than those at present harassing the sorely-tried troops of Dai Nippon. Japan would steadily begin to lose what she has conquered at the cost of so much life and treasure.

The odds thus appear to favor some sort of continuance of the military campaign in China, even if on a very limited scale. Chungking, China's provisional capital in far-away Szechwan, has been subjected to

New Yorker

almost daily aerial bombardments since the Abe cabinet took office. It would seem to be the hope of the Tokyo militarists that the Chinese Government will be forced to evacuate Chungking and that it will be so demoralized that it will either collapse or sue for peace. Chungking will be additionally weakened, the Tokyo warlords believe, if a puppet central government can be set up, especially if it is headed by Wang Ching-wei, for it is their view that the powerful Chinese bankers and businessmen who are the social and financial mainstay of the Chungking Government will desert Chiang Kai-shek and flock to the puppet banner.

This remains to be seen. So far there have been no concerete indications of a weakening of the Chungking Government along the lines of a desire to treat with Japan. Yet there was a curious report brought from Chungking by the German *Transocean* agency on Aug. 31 which said that official circles there were maintaining the strictest silence regarding press reports circulating abroad to the effect that Great Britain had assumed the role of mediator in an effort to terminate the war between China and Japan. The press reports referred to may have circulated abroad, but this *Transocean* dispatch was the first local intimation that they had done so. Even if the reports were true, the German agency quoted Chungking official circles as saying, it was not believed that Britain had as yet made any official approaches to the Chinese Government. Nevertheless, account was being taken of the possibility that Great Britain, in view of the present international situation, might endeavor to assume the role of mediator between China and Japan.

Best Interpreter

Chicago Daily News

The British *Reuter* agency reported from Moscow this week that rumors persist in the Soviet capital of imminent negotiations for the conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese pact of non-aggression. Superficially, it would appear that renewed hostilities on the borders of Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia point to growing Soviet-Japanese tension rather than to an amicable agreement between these two Far Eastern powers—all the more so since Moscow's non-aggression pact with Berlin has freed the Soviets for stern action against Japan if circumstances so dictate. But as things are developing in Europe now, Soviet Russia may find it increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to preserve the neutrality she has proclaimed, and if she is drawn into the European war she may find it highly expedient to make a deal with Japan.

As a very minimum, Japan would be certain to demand of Moscow, as the price of a non-aggression pact, the complete cessation of all Soviet assistance to China—the only outside assistance China is likely to get for some time to come. Withdrawal of Soviet assistance to China, Japan may calculate, might facilitate that "speedy conclusion" of the Sino-Japanese hostilities which the Japanese warlords and politicians seem so ardently to desire. It may well be that Japan's renewed military activity on the border of Outer Mongolia is Tokyo's way of hinting to Moscow that a deal is in order.

From this point we may carry this somewhat speculative excursion a further important step forward. The European democracies, led by Great Britain, have every reason to desire a regularization of their relations with Japan in the Far East, even though this involves certain sacrifices on their part, or, more accurately, on the part of China. Japan, we may be sure, is awaiting the democratic courtship, if indeed it has not already begun. What is more natural, in the circumstances, than that Japan should seek a peaceful settlement of her current disputes with Soviet Russia in order to free her hands for driving the hardest possible bargain with the democracies? From this hypothesis we can now draw the conclusion—curious at first sight, but nevertheless sound—that a Japanese agreement with Soviet Russia, Germany's neutral "ally," does not necessarily exclude a Japanese agreement with the western democracies which are now locked in a bitter war with Germany.

In a policy statement on Aug. 30, just after his installation as Japan's new Premier, General Abe declared that Japan would make friends with those Powers which understood Japan's position and extended cooperation in order to "contribute to the welfare of the world," but that she was fully resolved to oppose Powers which did not cooperate with her. Within the broad framework of this formula, the possible developments sketched above may be unfolded.

The following day, the new Premier stated that his Cabinet would endeavor to put Japanese-American relations on a normal basis. At the same time it would be necessary, he said, for Japan to complete preparations against the worst eventuality, while ascertaining the real intentions of the United States in terminating the 1911 treaty of commerce and navigation.

One is justified in assuming that America's intentions are fairly well known and understood by the present rulers of Japan's destiny. And here we may proceed to set down our final point. If Japan enters a non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia and, using that as a lever, succeeds in concluding satisfactory agreements with the European democracies over China, we shall have arrived, in all probability, at a position where the United States will be the sole remaining upholder of the Nine-Power Treaty and the last remaining substantial obstacle to Japan's domination of China, or the partition of China among Japan and the European democracies.

If and when that position is reached, the stage will be set for a full-dress war in the Pacific—a war which will be delayed only for so long as the hostilities in Europe continue.

JAPAN WANTS TROOPS WITHDRAWN

Withdrawal of British, French, Polish and German forces at present in China, in order to "avoid incidents," has been proposed by the Japanese Government in representations lodged with Ambassadors of the four powers in Tokyo, according to a *Reuter* dispatch from the Japanese capital on Sept. 6. In acknowledging the Japanese suggestion, Sir Robert L. Craigie, the British Ambassador, pointed out that there were no German or Polish troops in China and that there was therefore no likelihood of any incidents.

Rear-Admiral Ninichi Kusaka, Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, has, according to an official communique, asked the senior British and French naval commanders at Shanghai "to give consideration to the Japanese Government's notification to belligerent powers regarding avoidance of causes of friction in China." Japanese Consul-General Yoshiaki Miura, according to *Domei*, has made similar representations to the consular representatives of the Powers in Shanghai.

Armageddon Descends on the Continent of Europe

BRITAIN'S WAR CABINET

On Sept. 3, the day following the British Government's declaration of a state of war with Germany, a War Cabinet was formed in London to include Mr. Winston Churchill, who was returned to his last war-time post as First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, who has now become Secretary for the Dominions. The full roster of the War Cabinet is as follows:

Neville Chamberlain: Prime Minister.
Sir John Simon: Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Halifax: Foreign Secretary.
Lord Chatfield: Secretary for the Coordination of Defense.
Winston Churchill: First Lord of the Admiralty.
Leslie Hore-Belisha: War Secretary.
Sir Kingsley Wood: Air Secretary.
Sir Samuel Hoare: Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Hankey: Minister without portfolio.
Anthony Eden: Dominions Secretary.
Lord Stanhope: Lord President of the Council.
Sir Thomas Inskip: Lord Chancellor.
Sir John Anderson: Secretary for Home Affairs and Minister of Security.

ARMAGEDDON—we use the word advisedly, since the very life of civilization is now at stake—has broken loose in Europe. For the sake of historical record let us establish certain dates. On Aug. 31, the Supreme Soviet in Moscow ratified the German-Soviet non-aggression pact which was signed in the Soviet capital on Aug. 23. On Friday, Sept. 1, Herr Albert Forster, regional Nazi leader in Danzig, proclaimed the anschluss of the Free City with the German Reich. Hitler acknowledged the act of union and moved his troops into the Polish Corridor. On Saturday, Sept. 2, Britain and France delivered an ultimatum to Germany, demanding satisfactory assurances that Germany would withdraw her troops from Polish territory. The ultimatum was repeated the following day, with a two-hour time limit. On Sunday, Sept. 3, no reply having been received, the British Government proclaimed a state of war with Germany. France followed suit on Monday, Sept. 4. The second world war had begun.

To wade now through the maze of speeches, declarations and diplomatic moves which surrounded these high-points in the unfolding tragedy would be a thankless task. This can be left to the historian, for it does not matter very much now. Hitler claims that Poland ignored his comprehensive proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Corridor problem by means of a plebiscite, proposals that were coupled with a demand for unconditional return of Danzig to the Reich, and that she failed to send a negotiator to Berlin within the time-limit set by him. He also charges that Britain deliberately ignored a last-minute mediation proposal by Premier Mussolini of Italy—although France had accepted it—because the British Government, or the dominating section of it, were already firmly resolved to go to war with the Reich. Britain denies that the German proposals were made known either to Poland or Britain until after the time-limit for the arrival of a Polish representative in Berlin had expired.

Historians are not likely to be any more successful in determining, with any degree of accuracy, the party who actually started the World War of 1939—? than they were in the case of the World War of 1914-18. It is not important anyway. The explosive condition of international relationships rendered war inevitable, because the peoples who suffer by it most were unable to make their will effective. Even had the Danzig and Corridor questions been settled peaceably, the titanic conflict now unloosed would have been precipitated over some other issue, eg., Germany's lost colonies. The real issue at stake is one of world power, markets, investments, profits, and the circumstance that Hitler is widely regarded as a maniac who must be crushed if peace is to be assured alters the issue not one whit. In another day and another generation there was another maniac—Kaiser Wilhelm II. Yet even school children today understand what was the real issue of the 1914-18 holocaust.

The soldiers of Britain and France are being told that they are fighting for democracy, for the liberation of the German people. It was the same 25 years ago, but the World War of 1914-18 led to the

One Goat Escaped

Chicago Tribune

destruction of democracy in most of Europe and to the terrible enslavement of the German people. The skeptic may be forgiven for asking why, if they mean what they say, Messrs. Chamberlain and Daladier were not similarly concerned for the Spanish people, for they certainly did all in their power to help Franco enslave them. And imagine Poland, one of the most brutal dictatorships in all Europe, fighting for democracy! If present indications mean anything, we shall soon have Premier Mussolini fighting—for democracy!

Hitler claims that he struck at Poland in self-defense, to end the Polish terror against German subjects, especially those living in the Corridor, but only after the Poles attacked Beuthen. Britain and France scoff at this claim, charge Hitler with deliberate and wanton aggression. Hitler certainly did not build a 90 billion mark war machine (his own figure) just to get back Danzig and the Corridor, but he doesn't tell the German soldiers that. It was for a mightier war that he prepared, a war of vast conquest. His own acts and the general concatina-

tion of circumstances made Danzig and the Corridor the precipitating issues in this struggle. Britain and France decided on a showdown sooner rather than later. And so the war is on. No one knows how long it will last and all shrink from contemplating the enormous cost in life and treasure.

Germany has entered the war without a single ally. Nor is she likely to acquire any as the struggle proceeds. Her defeat seems a foregone conclusion, for even if Hitler begins to gain the upper hand the United States, despite the present neutrality stand, is almost certain to enter the struggle on the side of Britain and France. At this writing, the German army is concentrating its attack against Poland and German troops have struck deep into Polish territory. They are only some 30-40 miles from Warsaw. Hitler's strategy, apparently, is to defeat the Poles within a few weeks so as to release all his forces for the Western Front. Danzig, meanwhile, is in German hands, with a Polish "Lone Battlion" holding out in the Westerplatte district of the city.

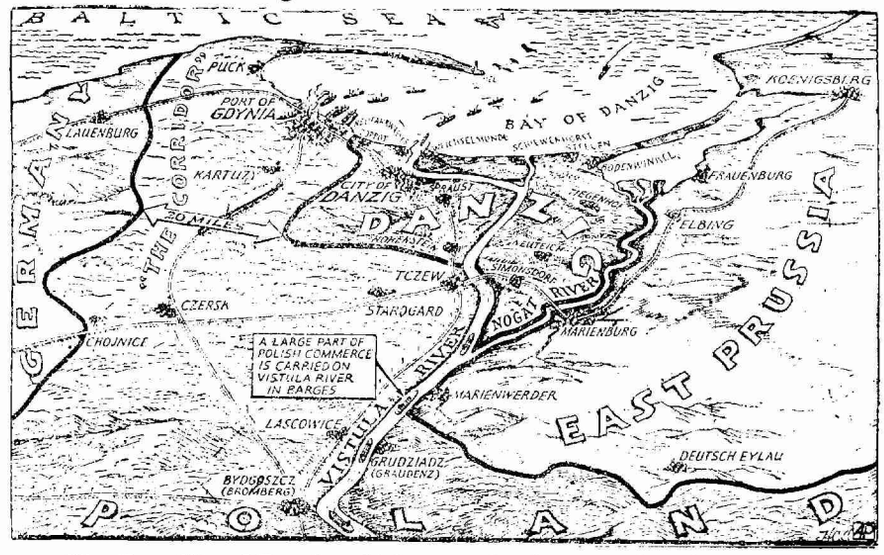
It was claimed on Tuesday of this week that French troops had already broken through Germany's famed Siegfried Line on the Western Front. At what cost this breach was made, assuming the report to be true, the world has not been told. German planes are bombing Polish towns. Polish planes have bombed Berlin. British planes have bombed the German naval bases at Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven. London and Paris, with large parts of their populations streaming to the country and the others fatalistically awaiting the doom that falls from the skies, are reportedly in readiness to receive German air raiders. The British liner *Athenia* with 1,400 persons aboard, including many Americans, has been torpedoed and sunk off the New Hebrides, a number of lives being lost. British warships have sunk two German freighters in South American waters after taking off their crews. The German luxury liner *Bremen* was captured by a British warship the first day of the war while vainly endeavoring to reach Hamburg, her home port, from New York, where she had been held up 24 hours for search. Britain's Parliament has voted an initial defense credit of £500,000,000. France has voted a sum nearly as huge. And all this in the first three to four days of war!

All the British dominions have, in effect, entered the war on the side of the mother country. By the narrow vote of seven to six the Union Cabinet in South Africa decided to sever relations with Germany. The minority, among them the Premier, Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, proposed that South Africa continue to maintain normal relations with all the belligerents. When this proposal was defeated and the decision made to sever relations with Germany, Premier Hertzog resigned. His successor is expected to be Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, former Premier, and one of the makers of the Versailles Treaty.

All the smaller states of Europe have proclaimed their neutrality, but have mobilized their armies. It is to be doubted whether they will remain neutral long. Soviet Russia and Italy have taken the same stand, but how long will they be able to remain neutral? Stalin's *Pravda* stated the Soviet position on Sept. 2 when it wrote: "Among the dirty intrigues of international, imperialistic, swindling, provocative war-mongers only our country is staying aloof as a source of strength, honor and honesty and as the rock of world peace"—this after Stalin had just "swindled" Chamberlain and Daladier by making a deal with Hitler, thereby freeing Hitler for war on Poland!

It remains to be seen how long Russian neutrality (Stalin, incidentally, is supplying Hitler with war materials under the terms of the recently-concluded trade agreement) can be maintained. There are rumors of a secret military understanding between Berlin and Moscow. This secret agreement is said to envisage the partition of Poland, with Russia getting the Polish Ukraine and Germany getting the western section. Another rumor has it that Stalin's government plans to grab Bessarabia, now part of Rumania, if the latter country enters the war on the side of Britain and France. Rumania, it may be recalled, is one of the states "guaranteed" by Britain and France.

Tangled Borders of the Baltic



The Free City of Danzig, which was under the protection of the League of Nations, includes the municipality of Danzig, on the Baltic sea at the mouth of the River Vistula, plus three smaller cities and adjacent rural communities. Established under the Treaty of Versailles in 1920 to give Poland a seaport, it has an area of 754 square miles and a population of 407,000. Poland, however, has developed its own—and a better—port at Gdynia "next door" to Danzig at the mouth of the Corridor. The map above clearly shows the complicated boundary situation, with Danzig and Gdynia sandwiched in between Germany proper and German East Prussia.

Italy's position is even more intriguing. Having made frantic last-minute efforts to avert a European war, Mussolini proceeded to proclaim Italy's neutrality. But he went much further. In a speech in Rome on Sept. 5, according to a *Reuter* report, he declared that Germany, a week previously, had notified Italy that she intended to resort to force to settle the Danzig problem. The notification came at a time when he was busily engaged in pursuing his attempts to have a peaceful settlement negotiated. In view of this action on the part of Germany, he felt his understanding with the Reich had been violated on the German side, and that the undertakings given by Italy were consequently no longer binding.

Thus has ended the Rome-Berlin military alliance that some of the Japanese warlords were so anxious to join. It was concluded with great fanfare only a few short months ago. At the first real war shock it has crumbled, revealing how utterly false was the

pretended community of interests between Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany. Hitler was sufficiently a realist to appreciate the flimsiness of his agreement with Mussolini, and anticipated Il Duce's "neutrality" move by stating before the Reichstag on Sept. 1 that Germany would fight her battle against Poland without Italian assistance.

That Mussolini will now try to drive a bargain with France and Britain may be taken for granted. If the military campaign on the Western Front fails to make progress, Britain and France will certainly want to create a diversion by attacking Germany in the southeast, from Italian territory. At that point if not sooner, Italy may be expected to drive a bargain. The Italian somersault of 1914 will have been repeated. The Axis "partners" will become full-fledged enemies and Il Duce may be given another slice of the African pie as reward, with promises of bigger things to come.

It should be apparent now to even the most dull-witted that the democratic and fascist "ideologies" play no real role in international rivalries. Ideologies are merely the cover behind which the real aims are pursued. But there are many who are still not persuaded. Perhaps when they wake up one fine morning to find Il Duce and his Fascist state fighting on the side of Britain and France to make the world safe for democracy, they will at last begin to see things a little more clearly.

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ANGLO-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS
'SO YOU CAN'T DEFINE 'INDIRECT AGGRESSION', EH? WELL. SUPPOSE WE GIVE YOU ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION?"

London Evening Standard

One Guerrilla Battle which the Spokesman Overlooked

(Special to The China Weekly Review)

Changchow, Aug. 31 (Delayed)—Both the regular and mobile units of the Chinese forces in the Wusih-Changchow sector, along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway had been making preparations for launching an attack on the Japanese forces whenever a suitable opportunity came.

The opportunity came late in this month when part of a certain division, together with the Loyal Salvation Army (Chung Ni Chiu Kuo Chuan) encountered the Japanese in the countryside near Henglin, a town on the railway between Wusih and Changchow.

Before the fighting occurred the Chinese forces had made several attempts to entice the Japanese into a trap. Consequently, on the day of the battle a force of about 100 Japanese soldiers in full equipment marched from Henglin station southward to suppress the guerrillas. It was about 3 :00 o'clock when they reached Sheng Yang Miao, a temple about five li (3.5 miles) south of Henglin where the Chinese soldiers were lying in ambush.

Machine-guns immediately began to r-r-r-rt and no less than ten of the vanguard were killed outright. The Chinese force at the beginning of the battle numbered about 300, hence as the Japanese were outnumbered, they rushed reinforcements from Tsishuyen and Loshe, the two stations on opposite sides of Henglin. The Japanese tried to encircle the Chinese troops, but failed because the Chinese had also been strongly reinforced.

With reinforcements on both sides the fighting quickly assumed a desperate character. The ceaseless clatter of machine-guns and the explosion of hand-grenades made the atmosphere tense throughout the day. The line now extended for three li (one mile) from Shang Yang Miao to Chow-Chia-Tou, which is a village to the west of the temple.

During the fighting the villagers, especially the able-bodied farmers, rendered every possible aid to the Chinese forces. They voluntarily came out and carried stretchers with wounded soldiers amidst the rain of machine-gun bullets. No less than 8 farmers were killled by stray bullets while they were carrying wounded soldiers to the rear for first-aid treatment. The families of the dead could not, of course, help mourning their deceased, but their grief was overcome by their admiration and appreciation for the morale and bravery of the ranks.

While the fighting still was in progress—at about sunset —the Japanese set fire to many houses in three villages in the vicinity. Those who lived in the villages were badly frightened, especially those whose houses adjoined the ones which were in flames, but this did not prevent them from helping the Chinese troops.

As the Japanese were suffering heavy casualties and the rapidly increasing Chinese forces occupied a more favorable position topographically, the Japanese decided to withdraw.

They carried back with them the corpses of 18 soldiers and numerous wounded, but were forced to leave behind the bodies of 12 of their men lying in the paddy fields. The Chinese forces collected 26 Japanese rifles, four pistols and more than 1,000 rounds of ammunition. Firing did not die down until about 9 :00 o'clock at night, ending in a complete Chinese victory and rout of the enemy. Chinese forces moved out about midnight, taking with them for burial 22 bodies of soldiers killed in the fighting. Order had been restored after about 7 hours of bitter fighting.

S.N.C.

Poland Faces Serious Problems of Defense and Future Munitions Supplies

(*Editorial Correspondence*)

THE very first days of war in Europe make it obvious that the German military are starting upon this war with strategic plans totally different from the schemes which the German Army applied in 1914. At that time, the German General Staff had been hypnotized for more than a decade by the famous Schlieffen Plan. This plan was based upon the principle of defensive operations with a minimum of forces on Germany's eastern frontiers against Russia, and the invasion via Belgium of France by the German main force in the form of a sudden terrific blow which was calculated to culminate in an early seizure of Paris. Germany planned, in short, to finish off France first, to bar the British Army from access to the Continent, and then to turn east against Russia.

The Schlieffen Plan was defeated in the Battle of the Marne not only due to Marshal Joffre's rallying of the French armies, General Gallieni's eastward advance from Paris and the timeliness of British assistance. It was defeated also because the German General Staff was afraid to run the whole risk involved by the Schlieffen Plan, i. e., to allow the Russians to overrun East and West Prussia. The Germans sent stronger forces against Russia than was originally planned, and as a result they lacked forces to make their right wing in France as strong as the Schlieffen Plan demanded. If the troops who won under Hindenburg the victory of Tannenberg over Samsonow's Russians had been at the disposal of Kluck to stem Gallieni's flanking movement from Paris, the Battle of the Marne might have produced very different results. These developments showed to what extent Germany was squeezed between the Russian "steam-roller" and the Western Front.

With the Russo-German pact of non-aggression signed and ratified, Germany does not expect during the present war to be squeezed between East and West to the same extent as in 1914-1917. Instead of Tsarist Russia, she has to confront in the East only the much smaller Poland. She considers Poland a minor enemy of limited military capacity only, and sees a possibility of easily destroying Poland and turning against the Western Allies afterwards, to fight them in a one-front war only. Consequently, the Germans are reversing their military procedure of 1914. They try to finish off Poland first, and probably will fight a defensive war on the Rhine front as long as they will be occupied by their eastern task.

There is, of course, the possibility that Germany will be squeezed again between East and West. Doubtless the French and British will make strong efforts to detract from Poland as many German soldiers as possible, in order to give Poland some breathing space and thus prolong the two-front war. However, Germany as yet does not seem to require the bulk of her forces to deal with Poland, and should be in a position to keep her main force in the west while fighting an offensive war in the East with a minor force. The duration and outcome of the first phase of the war will largely depend on how long Poland will be able to withstand the German onslaught.

Poland is greatly handicapped in her resistance against Germany by the extent and character of her frontier against Germany. This frontier is 1,912 kilometers long, accounts for 34.5 percent of all Poland's frontiers, and only on the east of East Prussia forms some sort of a natural geographic border line, consisting of huge forests, swamps, lakes, as well as of difficult and intricate river lines. The remainder of the German-Polish frontier runs from the Baltic Sea down to the Tatra, through open country void of natural barriers of any consequence. Western, Central and Northern Poland are also open country, and only in Galicia and east of the River Vistula may an invader of the country encounter any formidable natural obstacles.

The former Franco-Polish war plans, before the abolition of Czechoslovakia, were generally believed in Poland to envisage, on the part of Poland, defensive operations in Upper Silesia and the Corridor, but offensive movements primarily against Central Silesia (Breslau), and secondarily against Berlin. The Polish provincial capital of Posen is only two hours by tram from the German capital, but on the German side of the frontier in this region the countryside, intersected with many river and canal beds, is easily defensible, and this region has been strongly fortified also. The Polish main effort, therefore, was to be against Silesia. These war plans, however, were based upon the assumption of the existence of a strong and well-defended Czechoslovakia which, in alliance with Poland and France, would on her part take the offensive against German Silesia to meet the Polish forces there.

These plans became useless after the partition of Czechoslovakia, in which Poland herself played a rather active part; hence had to be hastily revised. The new Franco-Polish war plans appear to envisage a generally defensive attitude on the part of the Poles with the chief object of keeping the Polish fighting forces intact, by avoiding major battles and temporarily evacuating large portions of Polish territory. The German operations indicate a threefold pincer movement against those parts of Polish territory which are widely bulging into German territory. These movements consist of efforts to cut off the Corridor by seizing the line Bromberg (Bydgoszcz)-Graudenz (Grudziada) in the North, to get into the back of Posen City by means of simultaneous advances from Schneidemuhl and Lower Silesia, as well as to encircle Upper Silesia by drives upon Czenstochau and along the foot of the Trata Mountains. In short, the Germans endeavor to effect three minor Tannenberg victories at the same time and to cut off from the Polish main army substantial detachments.

Their main stand is likely to be made—by the Poles—only behind the former Russo-German frontier in the region between the cities of Warsaw, Lodz, Kielce and Radom. This area is defended in the North by the strong Polish fortress of Modlin, former Nowo-Georgiessk. It is traversed by the Cracow-Warsaw railway line which now is the chief military railroad in Poland. It is in this region that, for many years, the chief Polish war industries have been located. This country is the very heart of Poland, inhabited almost exclusively by Poles. It was in their attack upon this area that the Soviets were completely defeated in the Battle of Warsaw in 1920. The Soviet invaders, however, came from the East where approach to this region is difficult, while approach from the West geographically is much easier. The Poles may, of course, have erected extensive fortifications to offset this natural disadvantage.

Poland boasts of having mobilized 1,500,000 soldiers and of being able to mobilize still more. However, the fighting strength of Poland is not what might be expected, of a western country possessing 35,000,000 inhabitants, i.e., only a little below the population of France. There are various reasons for the impairment of the

fighting strength of Poland. First, the genuine Poles in Poland account for only about two-thirds of the total population. Besides, there are 4,500,000 Ukrainians, 2,400,000 Jews, 1,200,000 White Russians, and 1,000,000 Germans. The Polish fighting forces have drawn from the human resources of these minorities only to a very limited extent, since their enmity towards the Polish state is notorious. The Jews now will stand together with the Poles, but not so the Germans and the Slavonian minorities of Poland.

Poland, however, never had enough money to train militarily even the whole of the genuine Polish conscripts available. For many years, she managed to train only about half of them, and of late only two-thirds. Lack of sufficient financial means also accounted for much delay and postponement in the acquisition and preparation of material armaments, and in particular, as regards the development of motorized fighting forces. This makes for a definite inferiority in material armament of the Poles as compared with Germans, although the Poles ought not to be regarded, in this respect, as inferior to their enemy as were the Chinese to the Japanese. The fighting strength of the various units of Poland's armed forces varies considerably. Infantry, cavalry, and artillery of Poland each may boast of a series of crack units which certainly are equal to the best forces which Germany can put into the field, but there are others which appear to be far below this level. The Polish air force, in times of peace, showed a high standard of efficiency, and Polish pilots were highly regarded over Europe for their daring, courage, and ability.

Even if Poland will have to give up Upper Silesia, she still will be in a position to manufacture a large volume of the most urgent war supplies in the remainder of the country. She has made preparations, in that direction, for a long time. As regards war supplies from abroad, however, she is likely to experience difficulties. The Russians, in view of their pact with Germany, in all probability will neither supply the Poles nor permit other foreign supplies for Poland to cross their territory. The German Navy commands the Baltic Sea and may prevent the shipment of supplies for Poland to Latvia or Lithuania, in case these two neutrals should dare to act as transit traders on behalf of Poland. The German occupation of Slovakia is in process of cutting off Poland from the Danube Basin, dominated by Germany.

There remains only the supply route via the Black Sea and Rumania. The attitude of Rumania is not yet clear. Rumania is allied to Poland only as regards an eventual Russian attack upon either of the two countries, but is under no obligation to assist Poland against Germany. On the other hand, Rumania is the ally of France. In Bucharest, the autocratic King Carol will have to do some quick (and hard) thinking.

Will Wang Ching-wei Become the "Aaron Burr" of Chinese Politics?

THERE are two well-known figures in American history, the mention of whose names causes the average citizen of the United States to hang his head in shame. The men were Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr, both active patriots and friends of George Washington in the American struggle for independence, but who later turned traitor to the American cause.

Of the two men, the offense of Benedict Arnold was the greater in that he actually betrayed Washington and went over and to the enemy, for which he received the sum of £6,135 and the commission of brigadier-general in the army of the enemy, then in occupation of New York City and a considerable portion of the territory of the American colonies.

Aaron Burr's record was not quite so reprehensible in that his treasonable activities took place after the revolutionary war had been concluded, but although exonerated, he merited the description of "unscrupulous, insincere and notoriously immoral," which was applied to him by his biographers.

Burr served as Vice-President under Jefferson and his fair and judicial manner as President of the Senate was recognized even by his bitterest enemies. His political downfall resulted from his killing of his chief political rival, Alexander Hamilton, in a duel. He was indicted for murder and had to leave the state of New York, his official place of residence. But his treasonable activities were concerned with intrigue which he conducted with at least two foreign governments for the separation of the Western Territories from the American Union. Historians have differed—violently—over the question, but Burr's object apparently was twofold: to obtain money from foreign governments for activities detrimental to his own country; and second, to establish a dynasty for himself, possibly in Mexico.

He was tried for treason, and acquitted, but was forced to reside outside of the United States for several years in virtual exile and was generally despised. He was finally forced to leave England, one of the countries with which he had intrigued against his own country, and later Napoleon also refused to see him.

In the cases of both Arnold and Burr brilliant careers were destroyed by acts which were regarded as treasonable by their fellow citizens. Burr had an excellent record in the revolutionary struggle for independence. Once disguising himself as a priest he made a perilous trip through the enemy lines on an important mission. In Arnold's case he served brilliantly in several campaigns under Washington and once was seriously wounded. He was thanked by Congress and awarded a high commission as commander of Philadelphia, a key position in the revolutionary struggle.

In both cases the downful was due to resentment over frustrated political ambitions, plus a desire for money—"squeeze" is the name for it here.

While it is yet too early to analyze Wang Ching-wei's present activities, in the light of the records of the two characters in American history referred to in the foregoing, it must be admitted that there *are* points of similarity. Wang has permitted his hatred for his political rival, General Chiang Kai-shek, to lead him into a course of action which cannot but give him a place in Chinese history with which he, as a student of the past records of his own country, must be altogether too familiar. It is realized, of course, that in these days of dictatorships, long established moral concepts and human values once considered desirable and praiseworthy, are no longer regarded as virtues—providing one may "put it over." One wonders what has taken place in Wang's heart and brain that has caused him to follow a course which at best could only gain him a position as the "General Franco" of a Japanese-dominated China. Even though one admitted the accuracy of his charges against Gen. Chiang and the Soongs—which cannot be accepted—it does not justify his desertion of his country and people in their time of severest trial and his joining of an enemy bent on the destruction of his country.

While he has not yet succeeded in delivering his country, lock, stock and barrel, to the enemy, the publication of the manifesto of his recent rump Kuomintang

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Congress indicates considerable progress in that direction. A summary of the document and ensuing declarations appears elsewhere in this week's issue of *The Review* and we earnestly urge a careful perusal. Better yet, get a copy of the August 31 issue of the pro-Japanese *Shanghai Times* and read the manifesto in full.

The claim that his "Sixth Kuomintang Congress" was attended by 240 delegates was obviously false—

Street Scene in Hongkew

Paris Oeuvre

First Chinese—"What are all those Japanese doing?"
2nd Chinese—"They are rehearsing for the new Chinese Government in Nanking."

unless the delegates consisted of notorious gangsters collected from the gambling resorts and opium joints of the Shanghai "badlands" where Wang's headquarters is located.

However, his followers, who staged the party protected themselves against the charge of illegality by adopting a resolution defining a quorum as consisting of "fifty percent of those who are at liberty to attend." This curious arrangement will enable the new "chairman" to stage future congresses without worry about quorums.

Space is not available for a detailed analysis of the Manifesto—which task doubtless will be performed with enthusiasm by Mr. Wang's former associates at Chungking—but something should be said about the paragraphs referring to future relations with his new friends, the Japanese. Owing to present conditions—and lacking an army of his own—Mr. Wang would permit the Japanese to "station troops at certain specified points in China." Inner-Mongolia is to be set up as a "special anti-comintern zone" also to be garrisoned by Japan. And Manchuria, the northeastern provinces where Japan started her aggression eight years ago: this question is to be adjusted with Japan in a spirit of "good neighborliness," a phrase stolen from Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The manifesto talked about the anti-comintern pact as though nothing had happened to that dead pact in recent weeks. We know of nothing deader than anti-comintern pacts, unless it is the Comintern itself, but yet Wang talks about it as though it was in existence.

Wang's Radio Broadcast

Hsin Hua Jih Pao, Chungking

One wonders whether Mr. Wang has had access to the newspapers recently. Perhaps he reads the *Hsin Shun Pao*!

The manifesto is a significant document, obviously, because its chief points undoubtedly will be incorporated in a future treaty between Mr. Wang's puppet government and the Japanese Army. When that time comes the world will then be able to judge whether Wang Ching-wei, patriot of the revolution and associate of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has sold out to the Japanese and thus become the Aaron Burr (or Benedict Arnold) of the Chinese Republic.

Has Dale Carnegie Been "Influenced" by Japan?

DALE Carnegie, whose little book, "How to Win Friends and Influence People," became a best seller in the United States, quietly departed from Shanghai last week—aboard a Japanese steamer—after making a week's inspection of this metropolis. Like the delegation of American and Canadian school teachers which passed through Shanghai recently, Mr. Carnegie was traveling on a free ticket supplied by the Culture Bureau of the Tokyo Foreign Office, the Japan Tourist Bureau and the Government railways of Nippon and Manchuria.

However, Mr. Carnegie did not follow the precedent of the school teachers and stay at Broadway Mansions, recently purchased by the Japanese. Mr. Carnegie was the guest of personal friends here, hence had an opportunity of hearing the other side of the Far Eastern Question. Whether the independent information which Mr. Carnegie obtained from his American friends here will outweigh the free steamship and railway tickets and hotel accommodations in Japan remains to be seen, or rather *heard*, as he has quite a following as a lecturer and radio broadcaster. The following paragraph on the subject appeared in last issue of *New Masses*:

> Dale Carnegie, having won friends and influenced people on a mass basis here, has quietly sailed for Japan, as an official guest of the Japanese government. With expenses paid he will "gather material" and "study the Far Eastern situation" for lecture and radio engagements after his return.

The Tide of Jewish Refugees

5. Shanghai Committees and their Activities

BY JULIUS RUDOLPH

"VERSATZ-AMT" is the only German word which the Chinese merchants of Shanghai have had to use in their advertisements. This is the German word for pawn-shop and shortly after the first refugees arrived here, several Chinese and Russian pawn shops had learned it. This is one sure proof that most of the newcomers arrived without money and that their condition would be almost hopeless were it not for the splendid work of the two Refugee Committees in Shanghai.

The two committees are the European Refugee Committee and the International Committee, better known as the "Komor" Committee after the public-spirited citizen who founded it and who still spends much of his time in refugee work. The European Committee has charge of the hospitals and the administration of the large camps.

The Komor Committee was responsible for the milk fund for refugee children and has aided in building up the small hospital of 50 beds to some 200 beds. All passport matters are in the hands of this committee, which acts as a go-between for the refugees and the various authorities.

Many of the refugees are not in possession of regular passports. If the refugee was a German citizen, the consulate of that country can prolong the passport if the bearer is able to prove the necessity of traveling outside of Shanghai.

For those who are not German citizens, the committee has issued cards which are recognized by the Settlement authorities but which are not sufficient for visas. There is at present no authority who will grant passports to those who have lost their citizenship. Many of those who came to Shanghai carried only "Voyage permits" valid for one year, which were issued by the state they had just left. The consulates of these states, such as France, Italy, and Switzerland, are under no obligation to prolong the validity of these provisional documents, nor will Germany grant extensions of the "foreign passports" issued by that government to persons who are not recognized as citizens.

So far as the writer has been informed, the problem of refugees without passports has not yet been solved. Inasmuch as the refugees now living in Shanghai are not dependent upon the German consulate, there is no hope of getting the necessary documents there.

White Russian emigres have always been in a much better situation so far as passports are concerned. The famous "Nansen Office," connected with the League of Nations, issued the "Nansen Passports" which are recognized by most governments. Neither the League nor any other institution has issued any passports for the German refugees who are unable to obtain visas for any other country. The French Concession of Shanghai granted travel cards for the Russian refugees, but has refused, up to the present time, to grant similar cards to the Central European emigres.

The two committees have no official status to issue any passports and are unable to grant any kind of permits for travel. In the matter of valuable personal documents, the only success they have achieved is the recognition of the above-mentioned identity cards, issued by the Komor Committee, by the Settlement authorities.

Financially speaking, the two committees have far less funds than they need to support the thousands of refugees sent penniless to Shanghai. Even the money donated to them by other committees has been insufficient to meet the daily needs. Until the end of last year, however, the European committee was able to rent rooms in the Settlement for destitute refugees who were also given monthly allowances of $60. (Chinese currency).

Jewish Refugee Committee

Photo by Lacks

Pictured here are the members of the local committee which has been caring for the Jewish refugees from Europe. In the group are Sir Elly Kadoorie, Sir Victor Sassoon, Dr. Frederick Riess, Judge N. E. Lurton, Dr. le Palu.

During the first four months of 1939, the majority of the refugees were transferred to the different camps established by the committee. From the first of June, private rooms have been rented only for families with several children or for some aged persons. All others are now being accommodated at the camps. Before May, 1939, all those with private rooms were allowed to receive their food from the camp kitchens. Now this has been done away with, and these persons must pay $10 a month to eat the camp food. Many of them, therefore, prefer to cook their own meals at home.

The camp food is neither varied nor plentiful. Breakfast consists of dry bread and tea. The noon meal is the heaviest, with soup, meat, and bread on the menu.

Dinner is only bread, tea, and two eggs or two bananas.

In all camps, hot water is free, but the price of a shower bath is one cent. Those with a little cash can buy necessary articles at very low prices.

In one of the sleeping rooms, where thirty persons sleep in bunks, we found one man still in bed at 11 o'clock in the morning. Thinking he was ill, we expressed the correct sympathy. "My sickness," he said, "is my trousers." He had been obliged to send his one pair of trousers to the camp's tailor and was thus confined to his bed.

The ill-dressed appearance so noticeable in refugees seen on Shanghai streets is caused, so we were informed, by thieves in the camps. Sometimes the trunks which were placed outside of the sleeping rooms were broken into and shirts, towels, and other articles stolen. Now the refugees must put everything they have into their suitcases and lock them. When their clothes are taken out, they are all in a badly crumpled state. Of course it would be better if the committees could give wardrobe space to all the inmates, but at present the committees have all they can do to feed and shelter the thousands under their care.

In the one large dining room we visited we saw 250 persons eating their lunch; 600 were still waiting for their meal. The kitchen has to prepare about 7,000 meals a day, delivering the food to some of the other camps as well as to those who live outside the camp but still receive some allowance.

In the evening of our visit to the camp, we saw some workmen just coming back from a new camp under construction. For their work there, they received 50 cents a day and the same food as the other inmates. The payment, indeed, is smaller than that received by many Chinese laborers, but to most of the men the work was welcome. Anything is better than sitting idle in camp all day hoping for miracles. This was the only work we saw the refugees doing. While we do not wish to criticize the fine work of the committees, it is strange that there is no organized work plan similar to that of the Chinese refugee camps.

In these Chinese camps, we saw Chinese women making hair nets, knitting articles for sale, preparing incense coils for killing mosquitoes, and many other kinds of work. We also saw a small factory preparing powdered eggs for sale abroad (a Chinese exporter pays the laborers) where male refugees worked. We saw shoemakers, tailors, and other artisans working either for the camp or for outside customers. Nothing like this plan is carried out in the European refugee camps.

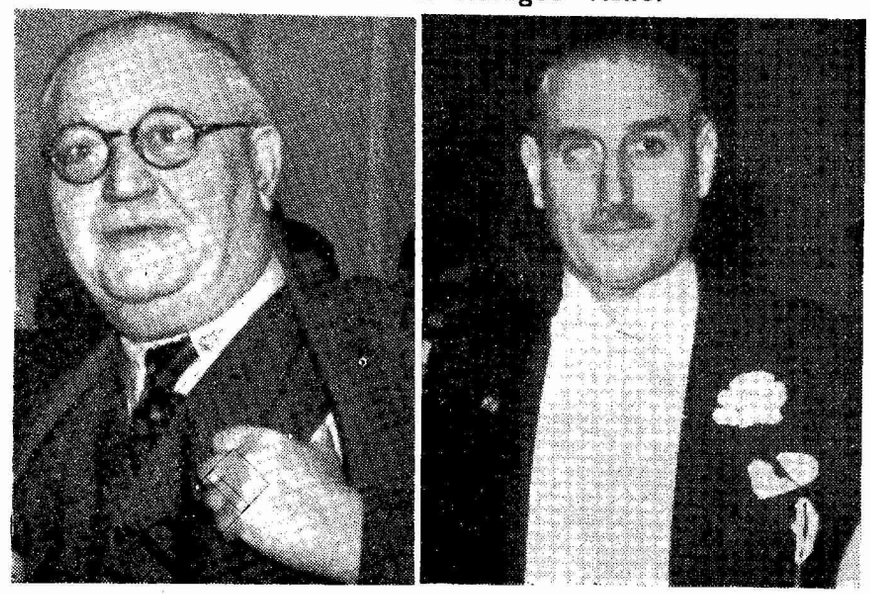
On the other hand, we were astonished to find some comparatively wealthy people living in the camps, some of them could even be called rich. Taking into consideration the financial difficulties of the committees, the camps should not accept persons able to pay for private rooms. It may be that these people are not exactly voluntary inmates of the camp, for we have been informed that representatives of the committee board all incoming vessels, tell all refugee passengers that every one of them must go to the camps.

Thus the committee is spending money to support people who are well able to take care of themselves. While some of them doubtless entered camp on the strength of the misinformation supplied by the committee's representatives, the lack of an adequate board of control has enabled others to live on charity when they could be self-supporting.

To return to the question of work inside the camps, there are several different opinions why none has been started. One gentlemen told us that, in his opinion, Shanghai is only a stopping-place for the camp inmates, and to start productive work would be useless. This gentleman undoubtedly did not know of the "transit" work done in Chinese camps.

It may be that in the future some form of organized work will be started. Any kind of labor would be better for the morale of the refugees than doing nothing; just sitting on the beds and indulging in melancholy meditations. One such idle man we saw was full of despair for the future. He had just returned from the shop the committee has opened in Shanghai to sell the goods which the refugees would otherwise take to the pawn-shops. In this newly-opened shop, the refugees receive all but 2 per cent of the amount the shop managers realize on sales.

Leaders in Local Refugee Relief



Photos by Lacks

Mr. M. S. Speelman **Sir Victor Sassoon**

This man had just taken his last article worth selling to the shop. Although he had brought some money out of Germany, he had received in the shop only 35 cents per Mark instead of the official rate of $2. He was now waiting for some money to open a workshop, but unfortunately he had already been obliged to sell nearly all his tools. The committee formerly had some funds to help people in establishing shops, restaurants, and workshops, but these funds apparently are exhausted. Even if some of this money is still left, it would not be enough to help 12,000 persons to open their own businesses.

A visit to Shanghai's European refugee camps is the best proof that Shanghai will never be a real haven for German and Italian emigres, at least not for 20,000 or more persons engaged, at present, in doing nothing constructive. Although the two committees have done better than could have been expected, it is impossible to make permanent homes for so many refugees here. A productive solution to the whole problem must be found, and, indeed, it is not overly difficult to find one.

Sixth and Concluding Article Next Week.

Wang Ching-wei Pursues Peace Aim; Holds 'Congress'

WITH war in Europe and Japan's foreign policy undergoing reorientation, important developments may be expected in the "peace" movement led by Wang Ching-wei in Japanese-occupied China. Japan's policy is now in a state of flux and the turn which it takes will also be decisive for the direction of Wang's movement.

Should Japan decide to sign a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union, Mr. Wang's activities are likely to be greatly intensified and may very well culminate in the creation of a new puppet regime in the near future.

Despite the recent official announcement by London that the British Far Eastern policy will undergo no change, the attitude Great Britain may decide to take towards Japan is still a matter of speculation. Should Britain, on whatever excuse she may think of, conclude a Far Eastern Munich agreement with Japan, Wang Ching-wei's present movement may also acquire a new significance. If, on the other hand, Britain should adopt a firm attitude and resolutely refuse to compromise with Japan, this would likewise have an important effect on Wang's activities. Probably, developments in the next few weeks will clarify Japan's position and incidentally that of Wang Ching-wei.

"Sixth Kuomintang Congress"

Of all the recent activities engaged in by Wang Ching-wei in connection with his "peace" movement, the most significant was the convocation at the end of last month of the so-called "Sixth Kuomintang Congress" at Shanghai, which elected Wang as "chairman" of the "renovated" Party. The congress was held at a house on Yu Yuen Road, being in session for three days, from August 28 to August 30. According to a statement issued by Mei Sze-ping, secretary-general of the congress, it was attended by some 240 persons and presided over by Wang Ching-wei. The parley closed with a lengthy manifesto, denouncing communism and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and urging peace with Japan on the basis of the three conditions laid down in the statement by the ex-Japanese premier, Prince Konoye, in December, 1938.

In the course of the three-day meeting, Wang's party congress passed more than a dozen resolutions. Some of the resolutions concerning readjustment of Party affairs adopted at the first session were:

What was Decided

1.—That resolutions adopted and decrees issued since January 1, 1939, by the Central Executive Committee and the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang in Chungking be null and void for the reason that the two Committees in question have been deprived of their authority and freedom of action.

2.—That all departments of the Central Party Headquarters be dissolved, pending reorganization.

3.—That all Tangpu offices cease activities, pending reorganization.

4.—That the chapter in the Constitution of the Kuomintang dealing with the system of Tsung-tsai be revised, and the system of Tsung-tsai abolished, and instead a Chairman of the Central Executive Committee elected to exercise the powers of the Tsungli (President) of the Party as set forth in Article 4 of the Constitution.

5. That the various departments of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters and the Tangpus of various grades and in various places be reorganized at the discretion of the Central Executive Committee and their activities be resumed within the shortest possible time.

In addition, two other motions were passed, one voting Wang a tribute as "the founder of the peace movement" and the other electing him as "chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang."

Resolutions adopted at the second session, which was presided over by Wang in person, included:

Wang's "Three Principles"

1. That anti-communism be the basic policy of the Party;
2. That Sino-Japanese relations be fundamentally readjusted and normal relationship between the two countries resumed within the shortest time;
3. That a National Assembly be convoked and a constitution be put into force within the shortest time.

The manifesto issued by the parley may be regarded as a comprehensive compendium of Wang Ching-wei's "peace" statements and speeches made since his departure from Chungking last December. The following quoted passages should suffice to indicate the nature of its contents. After emphasizing the close relations between China and Japan and referring briefly to Chinese resistance, the manifesto reads:

The Manifesto

"Japan avoided assuming the attitude of the victor when on December 22, 1938, she announced to the world her objects with regard to China, namely, the establishment of the principle of good neighbourliness. a common anti-Comintern front, and economic cooperation.

"On the point of the common anti-Comintern front she made it clear that the proposed Sino-Japanese anti-Cominern Pact will be concluded in the same spirit as the similar Pacts now in force between Japan, Germany and Italy. On the point of economic co-operation, again, she made it clear that Japan does not aim at exercising monopolistic control over China, nor demands that China restrict the interests of Third-Powers. Besides these three points, it is also solemnly declared that Japan demands neither territory nor indemnity from China and that Japan will not only respect the sovereignty of China but will also go further and consider the retrocession of the foreign Concessions in China and the abolition of extraterritoriality, in order that China's full independence may be accomplished. Japan's motive in making China this offer is seen in the solemn declaration to the effect that Japan is anxious to obtain from China the minimum requirements necessary to fulfil her duties and her share in the work of establishing a new order in East Asia. This announcement shows clearly that Japan is abandoning her policy of aggression and is desirous to conclude with China an honorable peace founded on justice."

Hits Commnnist Party

Next, the manifesto made a bitter attack on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communist Party. It said:

"Comrade Chiang Kai-shek, however, took no heed of the declared policy. Alone, he dogmatically refused Japan's Declaration of December 22, 1938, for a basis for negotiations, ignoring the responsibilities entrusted

Generalissimo Chiang in Chungking

Photo by Thomas Kwang

The Chinese soldier in the foreground snaps smartly to attention as Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, accompanied by bodyguards, passes along a rural bye-path on the outskirts of Chungking during one of his morning constitutionals.

by the Congress and highhandedly expelled Comrade Wang Ching-wei from the Party and all his posts in reply to Comrade Wang Ching-wei's peace proposals, while tyrannical measures were taken to silence public opinion and a policy of wholesale assassination of the Comrades instituted. In this way the movement for Peace was obstructed and an unnecessary war continued.

"But worse still was the policy of the Chinese Communist Party which has been brought to light in the summer of 1938 by the discovery of a secret pamphlet entitled Tractical Directions of the Chinese Communist Party, containing the following passage:—'Resistance to the Japanese' is the first premise. Under the cover of the slogan 'Resistance to the Japanese' instigate the 'class struggle and the agrarian revolution.' Such is the order.

"The Communist policy has been to weaken the National Government by forcing the continuation of the war so that it will continually lose more territory and fighting power in order to hasten its final collapse."

Finally, the manifesto made a detailed analysis of Prince Konoye's three-point "peace" offer and concluded with a new slogan of "Peace and Reconstruction" to replace the present slogan of "Reconstruction Through Resistance."

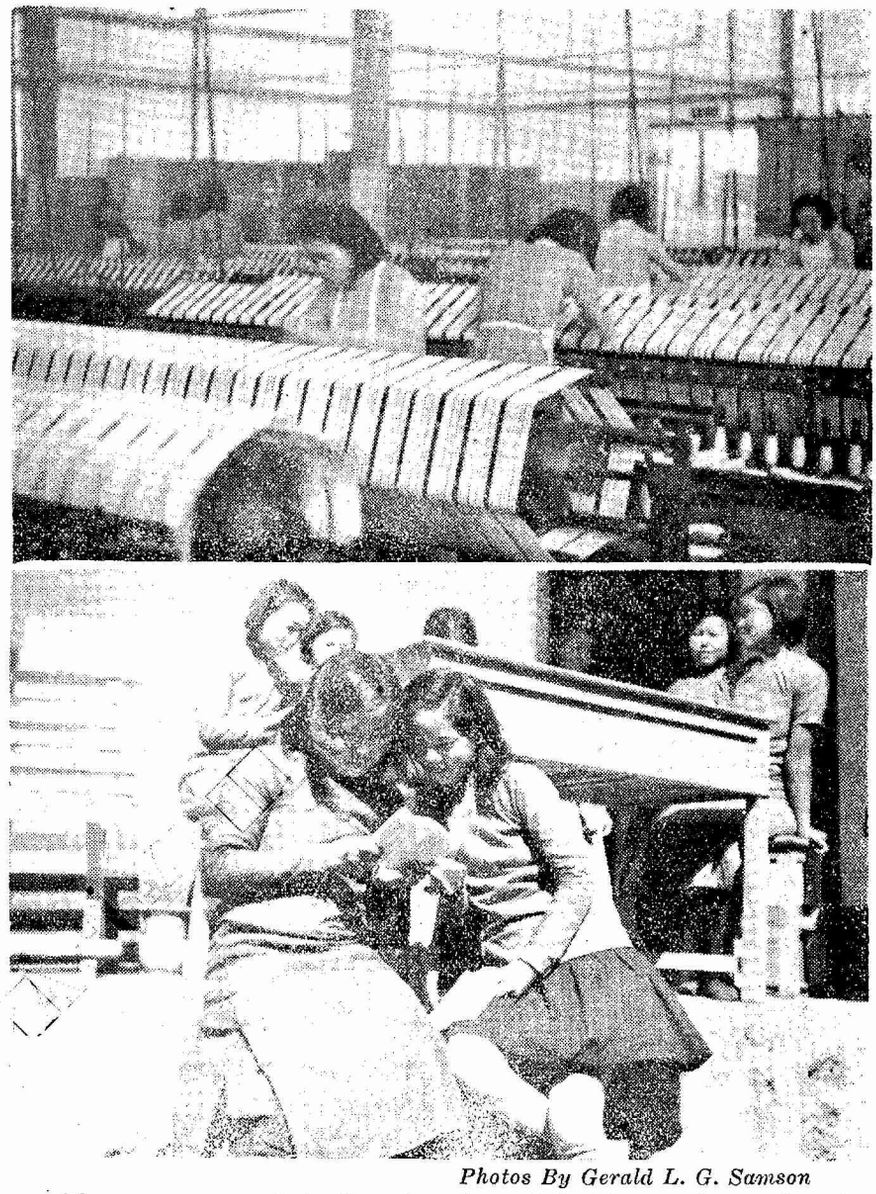
Cooperation with Japan and suppression of communism were urged by Wang Ching-wei in a circular telegram issued on Sept. 3. Wang declared that if Red influences were not eradicated there would be no peace in China, if there was no cooperation with Japan there could be peace in East Asia, and if friendship was not maintained with foreign countries there could no be no peace in the world.

Versailles Blamed for War

Commenting on the British Government's declaration of war on Germany, the *Shun Pao* observed that the German invasion of Poland had already been converted into a European war involving Germany, Poland, Britain and France. Analyzing the causes for the second European war, the *Shun Pao* pointed out that while the German invasion of Poland was the immediate cause, the remote cause could be traced to the Versailles Treaty, about which opinions differed greatly. Referring to the possible effects of the European war on the Far East, the journal declared that so far as China was concerned, there was no mission of greater importance than the campaign of resistance, to which the must devote her entire attention.

Pointing out the unique position of Italy in the present European crisis, the *Shun Pao* stated that Italy might mediate again in the German-Polish dispute in order to avert a second European wear. If the present crisis should develop into a world war, Italy would doubtless be involved in the hostilities. While Germany had expressed her determination to fight Poland, the journal observed, Italy announced her intention not to intervene militarily. This is, however, only an instance of the highly coordinated mutual assistance previously agreed upon between Italy and Germany. Italy would be doing a good service to the world, the *Shun Pao* added, if she could utilize her unique position to narrow the scope and shorten the duration of the seemingly inevitable European tragedy.

Modern Cotton Mill in Yunnan



Photos By Gerald L. G. Samson

These scenes are of the Kunming plant of the Yunnan Cotton Spinning & Weaving Company, whose 5,000 spindles are to be increased to 30,000 by the end of this year. The staff of 600, mostly girls, have all gone through primary school. They work in three shifts of eight hours and earn an average of 40 cents a day plus lodging in bright, clean, airy dormitories in the mail compound. The lower pictures shows some of the operatives during their leisure hours.

Says Hitler Miscalculated

Referring to the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, the *Hua Pao* observed that Chancellor Hitler doubtless intended to utilize the Pact as a threat against Britain and France. He possibly thought that in view of the pact, Britain and France would not give active military assistance to Poland in case of German invasion. However, the *Hua Pao* pointed out, Chancellor Hitler miscalculated.

The only hope for peace in Europe now lies in the non-committal attitude of Italy which might enable her to serve as a mediator in the German-Polish conflict. While the ultimate outcome of the second European war may be favorable to Britain and France, the *Hua Pao* predicted that the war is likely to be a protracted affair. In the end, no matter who wins, both victor and vanquished will suffer heavily.

Nehru Lauds China

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Congress leader, early this week departed from Chungking for India after a brief visit, during which he interviewed Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and many other government leaders. Prior to leaving China, Mr. Nehru made a radio broadcast, in which sympathy for China's resistance, denunciation of the Japanese invasion of China, and the hope that very close cooperation would be established between the Chinese and Indian peoples were expreesed.

Lauding China's struggle, he said, "Out of terrible misfortune and unparalleled disaster has arisen a new

(Continued on page 64)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Chungking

BY S. T. HSIEH

JOHN Gunther remarked in his *Inside Asia* that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is so important a figure in India that the first question everybody asks is "Have you seen Jawaharlal?". I have; in fact I have shaken hands with him.

The former president of the All-India National Congress has been in Chungking for the past three days—a place which, as he said, he had been anxious to visit in order to understand the amazing vitality of the Chinese people and the continuity of Chinese culture.

To See Generalissimo

Tomorrow the Indian leader will see the Chinese leader. He plans to stay at China's wartime capital for one week during which he will call on China's important government officials, visit universities and orphanages, and witness the wartime activities in general. Afterwards he will fly to Chengtu and Kweilin, capitals of Szechwan and Kwangsi provinces, respectively, and return to India via Kunming. If possible, he would like to visit Sian in the northwest to see the Indian Medical Unit.

Today, besides attending social functions, he called at a camp in which 500 newly-recruited soldiers were undergoing training; he gave words of encouragement to the soldiers. In the ensuing sham battle staged by the soldiers, Mr. Nehru followed the men over hills and valleys as if he were a participant in the exercises.

Mr. Nehru arrived at Chungking from Calcutta at 1.30 p.m. on August 23, after 37 hours of flying with stop-overs at Saigon, Hanoi and Kunming; he was accompanied by no one. Long before the arrival of the plane, 600 representatives of 193 public bodies were already on hand at the airdrome. The organizations represented include the Chinese League of Nations Union, the New Life Movement Headquarters, the Sino-Indian Amity Club, the Sino-British Cultural Association and the Chinese Women's National Committee for War Relief.

Welcome on Arrival

When the Eurasia Junkers taxied to a stop on the stone runway, Dr. Chu Chia-hua, secretary-general of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, and Gen. Chen Ming-shu, chairman of the reception committee, boarded the airliner to convey to Mr. Nehru the welcome of the Chinese people. Two students of the Liang Kiang Girls' College of Physical Education presented him bouquets of flowers.

Right then Mr. Nehru was overwhelmingly impressed by the sincere welcome accorded him. This he admitted later when, during a mass meeting, he requested his audience not to shower him with hospitality, "but only a little of your affection, which will be the greatest honor to me." To China he extended the greetings and good will of Babu Rajendra Pronad, president of the All-India National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and other Indian friends.

As he alighted from the airliner, his welcomers cheered him and he posed for his first pictures in China's wartime capital. When he saw among the welcomers Dr. D. Mukerpjee of the Indian Medical Unit, who had delayed his trip to Hongkong, he exclaimed in their mother-tongue "Greetings from the mother country."

Although he is going on for 50, Mr. Nehru declined the offer to ride a sedan as he left the airdrome to mount the steep slope on which Chungking city is located. On the way to the Waichiaopu Guest House, the Indian national lea-

(Continued on page 64)

Indian Nationalist Leader in Chungking

Photos by Thomas Kwang

These are the first pictures from Chungking of the visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian nationalist leader, to China's war-time capital. They were taken on the day of his arrival, Aug. 23. In the upper picture, Mr. Nehru is seen listening to an address of welcome, while below he is seen leaving the Chungking airport, accompanied by Dr. Chu Chia-hua, secretary-general of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Gen. Chen Ming shu, chairman of the reception committee, and other Chinese notables.

Japan in Reality Fought Britain and Not China During the Past Two Years

BY TOSUKE YAMANOUCHI *(Kokumin Staff Writer)*

Translated from the August, 1939 issue of the Konnichi no Mondai

IT is no wonder that the attention of the entire world is focussed on the Anglo-Japanese negotiations for settlement of the Tientsin issues now in progress in Tokyo, since their success or failure will exercise a determining influence on Japan's policy towards disposal of the China Incident. Two years have already passed since the first shot was fired in the present China war, during which period the real nature of British policy, which pulls wires behind the Chiang Kai-shek regime, has been completely unmasked. It is no exaggeration to say that under the circumstances Japan has been fighting against Great Britain in terms of the China Incident. It is for this reason that the Anglo-Japanese parleys should claim a very great meaning in Japan's China policy.

Soviet Menace Exaggerated

In spite of realities of this situation, however, many of our politicians, in and out of the Government, who dared not to look at the matter in the true light or desired to deny it, have very often gone to the length of purposely stressing or exaggerat- the nation. It is true that in the earliest stage of the Sino-Japanese conflict, which was still limited to North China and Inner Mongolia, Soviet Russia formed the only and direct menace to this country. But when it was spread to Shanghai and Central China in general, in spite of Japan's efforts to localize and prevent it from becoming further aggravated, it should have been noticed that she was concerned to a much greater degree over the Chiang-aiding Great Britain than over the Soviet menace. Nevertheless, when in the end of 1937 the news that the British gunboat Ladybird was attacked by mistake by Japanese aircraft reached Tokyo, Mr. Koki Hirota, the then Foreign Minister of Japan, even before receiving the official report from the spot, lost no time to pay a visit at dead of night to the British Embassy to tender his apology.

The German Peace Move

Immediately after the fall of Nanking, German Ambassador Trautmann in China, acted as an intermediary for peace negotiations between Japan and China, but General Chiang Kai-shek, who had fled to Hankow, rejected his good offices, declaring to offer long-term resistance against Japan. The continuation of such resisitance against Japan, however, meant beyond all doubt that the areas along the Yangtsze would soon be turned into war zones and that the vast rights and interests of Great Britain lying there would be destroyed. Yet General Chiang assumed such a strong attitude. There can be no doubt that he was armed with British support and understanding when rejecting the German Ambassador's offer. But Foreign Minister Hirota and other Government officials, lacking courage to unmask this enemy character of Great Britain, attributed all the incorrigible attitude of the Chiang regime to the dictates of the Communist Party, which was dragging the administration with a "scorched earth" policy. This well accounts for why they provoked the derision of General Chiang, who said that if Japan really intended to exterminate the influence of the Comintern, she should first of all hit Soviet Russia before chastising China.

Why Japan Wants Peace

Miami, Florida, Herald

It is only natural that on such a mistaken attitude, no proper policy for dealing with the China Incident could be established. It was about that time that the Foreign Minister declared that the China Incident would mean a hundred years' war, which was as good as admitting the poorness of the policy. Under such circumstances, there occurred among the general public cries for the declaration of war against China in order to stop the third countries' assistance to the Chiang administration and also for the reduction of Hainan Island. As a consequence, the Japanese Government issued on January 15, 1938, a statement, in which its policy "not to deal with the Kuomintang Government" was enunciated. However, it was nothing more than a makeshift or quibble for the declaration of war strongly in demand, even though Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Kazami, commenting on this statement, attached a stronger meaning to it than to the ordinary war declaration.

On account of the meagerness of his diplomatic policy, Foreign Minister Hirota soon resigned the post, to be succeeded by General Kazushige Ugaki. The new Foreign Minister, with a better recognition of the hostile character of Great Britain in China than his predecessor, tried to settle the China emergency through effecting a compromise with Great Britain. In the Ugaki-Craigie conversations held for this purpose, however, Foreign Minister Ugaki showed a very weak-kneed attitude towards Great Britain, instead of taking a firm stand against her Chiang-assisting policy. Staying not long in the position, he was also obliged to leave the Cabinet as Foreign Minister owing to failure in his policy towards Great Britain.

Japan must bring the China Incident to a successful conclusion. But how could she achieve it when she had, on the one hand, her determined policy "not to deal with the Kuomintang Government," and on the other, left the Chiang-assisting Great Britain unchallenged? Of this agony was born the mighty ideal of "Toa-Kyodotai" or the cooperative and coordinate unit in East Asia. It was for the first time declared in the Government statement on November 3, 1938, the gist of which reads: "What Japan seeks is the establishment of a new order which will insure the permanent stability of East Asia. This new order has for its foundation a tripartite relationship of mutual aid and co-ordination between Japan, Manchukuo and China in political, economic, cultural and other fields." As the concrete measures for realizing the professed new order in East Asia, Premier Konoye made public in his statement issued on December 22, 1938, Japan's formula: (1) restoration of complete diplomatic relations between the reborn China and Manchukuo; (2) conclusion of an anti-Comintern agreement between Japan, Manchukuo and China (with Japanese troops stationed as an anti-Communist measure, at specified points, and the Inner Mongolian region designated as a special anti-Communist area); and (3) economic cooperation and collaboration between Japan and China (including the recognition of the freedom of residence and trade of Japanese subjects in the interior of China, and the extension to Japan of facilities for the development of natural resources, especially in the

regions of North China and Inner Mongolia). In response to these statements Mr. Wang Ching-wei, vice-president of the Kuomintang, came forward to advocate peace negotiations with Japan.

Cracking the British Nut

As a practical problem, however, how can it be possible to realize the ideal of the cooperative unit in East Asia, while letting the hostile character of British policy in China go unchallenged? This is nothing more than mere playing with ideas. With its policy sharply criticized in this light, the Konoye Cabinet retreated, to be succeeded by the Hiranuma Cabinet, which was formed to assume the responsibility to solve the hardest question of how to deal with Great Britain, who stands in the way of the construction of the cooperative unit in East Asia and the establishment of a new central regime in China. Furthermore, the necessity of solving this question made itself felt all the more urgently and importantly in connection with the problem of strengthening the triple axis between Japan, Germany and Italy based on the anti-Comintern agreement. Giving some hint as to this situation, Premier Hiranuma said after the last session of the Diet that Japan's policy for dealing with the China Incident could not be considered independent of her European policy.

However, the strengthening of the anti-Comintern pact and the solidification of the triple axis are not always one and the same thing, because the former is directed from beginning to end against the Comintern, while the latter is aimed more directly at Great Britain and France. It is not without reason to argue, therefore, that the general strengthening of the triple axis may involve Japan in the European scene, where the axis Powers and the democracies are desperately struggling with each other. The problem was placed under deliberate investigation and discussion for about half a year by the key five Ministers' conference.

Britain Said Exposed

But before the conclusion reached by this Conference was made public, the Tientsin incident broke out, laying broadly open the enemy character of Great Britain to the Japanese nation at the same time. The British proposal to open negotiations with Japan for settlement of the Tientsin issues indicates her realization that she can no more rely on the Chiang Kai-shek regime for restoration or maintenance of her extensive rights and interests in China.

Until Great Britain thus approached Japan with her mask thrown off, many Japanese politicians had long been making efforts to cloak her real nature from being found by our people. Paradoxical as it may seem, Japan has been engaging for two years in the Sino-Japanese hostilities only to expose the true colors of Great Britain. The secret that their real enemy was not the Chiang regime but Great Britain having been brought home to the Japanese people, their sentiment was aroused against that country with such unity and vehemence as had never been experienced during the two years since the outbreak of the China affair.

Surprised Themselves

At present the political matter of their great concern is the anti-British movement, which, as a national movement not sponsored by any political party, has only been gathering momentum and gaining strength throughout the country. For instance, the Nippon Seinento (Japan Young Men's Party), a nationalist party headed by Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, is of late making remarkable activities for the cause of "reverence for the Emperor and expulsion of foreign influence," while many other leaders of nationalistic movements unanimously give expression to their surprise at the encouragement and support given them by the nation at large with such ardor as has never been experienced before. This national sentiment with such vehemency is indeed beyond the control of the Government; and it is the very thing whose appearance was once looked forward to by the former Premier Prince Konoye as something which would spontaneously swell from the nation.

On the other hand, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, former vice-president of the Kuomintang, who has severed all relations with the Chiang regime for the sake of peace cause, is reported to have launched a positive campaign for the organization of a new central government in China. As his advocacy of peace with Japan is founded on the acceptance of the peace formula enunciated in the said statement of the Japanese Government last December, the presumption is that the proposed new central regime will be established along the lines of the Konoye statement.

Siccawei Orphanage Head Is Strangled to Death

Father Le Breton. 59-year-old director of Siccawei Orphanage and a leading member of the Siccawei Cathedral, was found mysteriously strangled to death at 5 o'clock p.m. on Aug. 30 by two priests of the Orphanage, who promptly turned in an alarm to the French Police.

Father Le Breton was last seen alive at 10.15 a.m. when he chatted for a few moments in the yard with the sergeant in charge of the French soldiers who guard the Orphanage. Shortly afterwards he left the yard, and that was the last seen of him until the gruesome discovery was made nearly seven hours later by the two priests, who had entered the room with the intention of getting some documents from the deceased.

French Police were investigating the murder on the theory that the primary motive of the assailants was robbery. In his capacity as director of the Siccawei Orphanage, Father Le Breton was known to have large sums from time to time in his room, and this may have prompted several bold desperadoes to plan a hold-up. As a matter of fact there was over $10,000 in the safe in his room but the murderers, although ransacking the premises fairly thoroughly, seemed to have overlooked that and departed without taking anything of value.

300 Stage Sit-Down Strike at Ewo Mill

A riot in which bobbins and other objects were thrown at policemen and foreign employees took place Sept. 1 at the Ewo Cotton Mill, 670 Yangtzepoo Road. Several workers were injured slightly when police from three stations and the Reserve Unit rushed the buildings in which the mill-hands had barricaded themselves. The workers were evicted, a strike of some 1,000 ensuing.

The trouble followed a re-adjustment in the distribution of labor employed in the No. 2 Mill Weaving-Shed. This shed, it was understood, was being temporarily closed down, but most of the hands employed there were being transferred to other sheds. Only thirty or forty workers were to be suspended.

The workers made a protest to the management on Aug. 31 and the same evening members of the night staff in the shed concerned refused to work.

The riot started when some 300 hands barricaded themselves in the weaving room about to close and in an adjoining shed. As members of the foreign staff went to the scene they were bombarded with bobbins from within.

Calls were sent to the police to reinforce the small squad of policemen already on the premises, and uniformed and plainclothes parties turned out. Finally the police entered the two sheds and ejected the 300 workers. Several of the mill-hands were injured in the hand-to-hand encounter but none of them so seriously at to call for hospital treatment. The damage to the mill sheds was only slight. Two of the strikers were arrested.

A "sit down" strike of employees of the Commercial Press in Honan Road, near Szechuen Road, was in progress at the time, but no trouble occurred.

Gunmen Take Lives of Two Chinese Here

Two Chinese, one a doctor of medicine and the other a former employee of the Bank of China, were shot and killed in Shanghai on Sept. 1. The first victim was Dr. Tsang Dao, 29-year-old doctor. As he stepped out of his home at 160 Boulevard de Montigny, in the French Concession, an unknown assassin fired two shots which killed him instantly, and then made his escape on a bicycle. The French police do not believe the motive for the killing was political and advanced the theory of the "eternal triangle."

Victim number two was 37-year-old Wang Laung-sih, ex-Bank of China employee in Hongkong, who was engaged in a small second-hand business and also was believed connected with a local gambling establishment. He was shot and killed in the International Settlement, shortly after leaving his home at House 83, Lane 1699, Bubbling Well Road.

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Sad Plight of China's War Refugees Told by Prominent American Writer

BY AGNES SMEDLEY

Editor's Note:—The following is a condensation of a report on civilian refugees in Kinghsien, Nanlinghsien and Suenchenghsien sent to foreign and Chinese organizations engaged in civilian relief work in China. Miss Agnes Smedley, the author, is a member of the Chinese Red Cross Medical Relief Commission. She conducted the investigations on which the report is based in April and May of this year in company with Dr. C. C. Sheng, Medical Director of the New Fourth Army. The three districts covered are situated along the southern bank of the Yangtsze River, south of Wuhu, Tangtu and Nanking. Earlier, Miss Smedley compiled a similar report on Fanchang hsien, which is in the same general vicinity. This report appeared in *The Review* for May 20, 1939.

THIS report deals with the number and condition of civilian refugees in the three hsien. It includes brief mention of the medical services of four different Chinese armies and some guerrilla and self-defense units. I bring in the army medical services because up to now they are the only means the civilians have of securing aid in times of air bombings or fighting. The aid is small because the armies move often, carry as little as possible and do not have the medical personnel or medical supplies to care for their own forces adequately. Some have nothing. The New Fourth Army alone makes it an organic part of its work to give medical aid to civilians on the same terms as to its own armed forces. However, its mobile units in the field move often and cannot do regular work of this nature, so that only base hospitals continue such work consistently month after month. Its divisional hospitals do the same, though they also move quite often....

The Relief Committees

In each hsien studied, there is an official Refugee Relief Committee which is a branch of the Refugee Relief Committee of the Third War Zone, which in turn is a branch of the Central Refugee Relief Committee of the Central Government and which receives and distributes funds from the Central Committee in Chungking....

Refugee relief funds come from a number of sources, from the Central Government committee, from local contributions, from a special tax on cigarettes, from special campaigns fostered by the various armies who contribute from their meager monthly allowances, or from theatrical performances of local youth groups or young officials who charge entrance fees to get money for refugee relief. Also a regular system was introduced by the Government in the past, and in many places until today, of using a certain proportion of public rice stored in the public granaries for food for the refugees....Japanese occupation of many places brought much of such relief to an end, for the Japanese looted the granaries and rice shops, fed themselves, and transported vast quantities to Wuhu, Nanking and other Yangtsze cities.

Funds from the Central Government Relief Committee have been most inadequate, because the refugee problem is nation-wide and of gigantic scope. Also, it must be added that not all refugees are absolutely destitute. But the vast majority of farmers, most of the artisans and a few students, primary school teachers and such intellectuals are totally destitute. Some find work; the school teachers sometimes found schools and run them on monthly collections from the public. Men and women alike cut fuel from the mountainsides and sell it. Some find a little day work as farm laborers or as carriers. Many able-bodied young men volunteer or are conscripted into the various armies or guerrilla bands. Countless numbers have died of hunger and disease, no statistics being kept. Thousands wander over the land, begging from door to door or from the various armies.

Try to Keep Clean

Despite all the misery depicted here, still I was impressed by a number of other facts. The refugees, particularly the women, try to keep their clothing clean—and succeed where the conditions are not too impossible. The refugees are patient and have kept their humanity toward others in most cases. I have found few or no records of criminality. While many refugees have sold their children that they might get food for them and something for those unsold, still I found that they keep their children with them wherever possible. I have found no criminal children of the type who became a problem following upheavals in western countries or in countries of widespread unemployment. On the whole, I must pay high tribute to the character of the common people of China, who ask only for the means of making a living. In every region we visited I heard of refugees who would not register with the Refugee Relief Committee because they were ashamed. In only a few places did any refugees approach me as beggars. Above all, I was impressed by the helpless refugee children.

The total number of *registered* refugees in Nanling, Kinghsien and Suencheng hsiens may be given in approximate figures:

Hsien	*Receiving Relief at Relief Stations*	*Receiving no Relief*
Kinghsien	974	3,500
Nanling	800	19,200
Suencheng	Relief Stopped	20,000

Apart from these registered refugees there are large numbers who have never registered, who wander as beggars, who have found some little work, or who had a little capital and used it to start small shops or to become vendors of small articles.... There are five refugee stations around the city of Kinghsien, all of which we visited and inspected, Dr. Sheng examining the health of all. The refugees are from regions nearer the fighting front—Suencheng, Fanchang and Wanchih (Wantze). All refugee stations are in big family temples.... In one of the Kinghsien stations we found a man who told us his story, which is perhaps typical of thousands: "We left Wantze, near which we cultivated six mow of land, just as the Japanese approached. We had no time to take anything with us. We had six sons. One I sold for $14; one I gave to a farmer who agreed to feed and care for him; one son died of small-pox this winter; we have these three little sons left." On the road we once halted at a poor tea shop to get some water. The servant was a little boy perhaps 12 years of age, thin and undernourished. The old woman who owned the shop told us that this child had stood before her shop the day before, weeping. His father had been killed by the Japanese near Wantze, his mother had wandered off, and he had no home. He was wandering the roads, looking for his mother. The old woman took him in, but she did not know what to do with him, for she earned too little to keep him.

Terrible Diseases Rampant

In Kinghsien, the physical condition of the refugees may be said to be typical of all in the three hsien studied. A physical examination showed that fully 95 to 99 per cent were sick or diseased. Nearly all had scabies, often infected; only three or four in each station were without trachoma; some were blind from trachoma and others would later go blind. Even little babies had trachoma. Here are the afflictions we found; scabies, trachoma, tuberculosis, malaria, anaemia, rheumatism, syphilis, dysentery, various intestinal disorders including worms, goitre, chronic ulcers— and practically all had lice. In every station there had been deaths this past winter from "fevers," the refugees said—perhaps dysentery, typhoid, small-pox or influenza....

There is absolutely no medical relief for the refugees, nor are there any doctors or nurses about Kinghsien. At the present rate of relief, the Refugee Relief Committee of Kinghsien spends Ch.$1,700 per month to maintain the five stations. Formerly, when rice was available, each adult received one catty and in addition two cents a day for salt, oil, vegetables, etc. Each child received a little over ½ lb. of rice and 1½ cents a day in cash. There is not enough relief rice now, so six cents a day is given in cash....

Children Without a Future

Not only in Kinghsien, but in Nanling and Suencheng hsiens later (and earlier in Fanchang hsien and other regions), I saw many thousands of children growing to manhood and womanhood during this war, in mental darkness, without any plans, any disciplined study or work, almost all of them sick and diseased. This is the future generation of China and these children, coming from the toiling people, will constitute the basis of future China. What kind of men and women will they be? Of course, thousands will die, for the conditions of their lives will kill many. Their lot is particularly sad because family

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discipline is stronger over them (this is also an advantage in one respect) than with western children. They lack the wild energy and individual initiative of western children. China is so poor that even if a child has the wild energy and independence of a western child, still it will get him little or nothing.

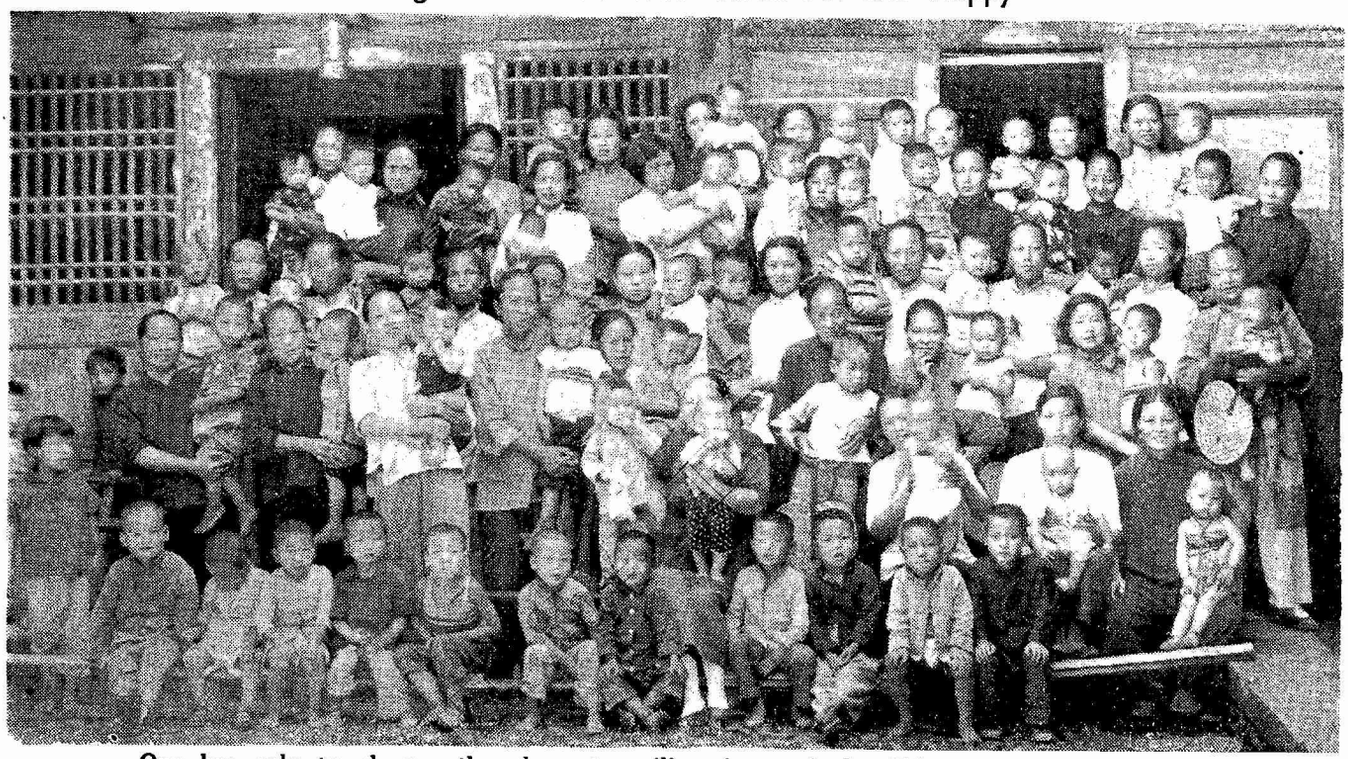
So the children I have seen grow thinner and weaker and more harassed by sickness and disease. They are intelligent—no children on earth are more intelligent or accept the responsibilities of adults without complaint, as do these children. It seems to me, personally, that relief funds should also be used to organize and maintain schools for refugee children, and that the children should be fed in these schools and given a change of clothing without which such diseases as scabies cannot be cured. Medical aid should also be given in the schools, which could be organized by many of the young school teachers who are refugees from other regions now occupied by the Japanese. The cost would be little....

There are no qualified medical workers in Kinghsien, and only one in Suencheng hsien. The herb doctors, and many so called doctors in private practice, are not doctors but a danger to public health. They are to be found here and there, unable to diagnose any case or treat it decently; and they sell quinine tablets for 25 cents each and other drugs for proportionate sums. They do not hesitate to sell one tablet of quinine to a man and let him believe it will cure him of malaria. In fact, they themselves do not know how to treat malaria or any other disease in a proper manner.

Kinghsien city has been bombed five times by Japanese planes, though it is not a military base but purely a market town and hsien administrative center. Bomb holes and ruined buildings mark the city everywhere. There is one large and interesting official school in which young men of middle school education are being trained to act as officials in the various sub-divisions of the hsien. While I was there, 180 of these young men graduated. They put on a dramatic performance for which they charged entrance fees, and took up a collection among themselves and the city officials, raising $700 which they gave to the Refugee Relief Committee. It is clear that this hsien will have a new type of official in the future. I learned that many of these young men were themselves refugee students from Japanese-occupied regions....

We arrived in Nanling city on May 23, about four hours after Japanese planes had again bombed this much-raided city. One of the bombs this time had hit the front section of a refugee station just outside the East Gate, killing six and injuring eight ....There was no kind of rescue group to aid the refugees, no kind of medical care except the first-aid given by a clinic of the 50th Army which is some distance from the city....The raid on Nanling was another act of purest vandalism, for there were no troops in the city and only an army clinic a number of li away to receive wounded soldiers from the front. The Japanese army bombed Nanling and other towns and villages in this region because Chinese artillery along the Yangtsze had attacked their transport ships the night before, inflicting serious damage and sinking one of them. In revenge, planes flew over the region, bombing anything that struck their fancy....Practically all bombs had been directed at the heart of the city, along the main business streets and the residential sections. I have not found any place where the Japanese aimed at any military objective, except at the railway outside Suencheng, which we visited later....All reports of the Japanese about instructions to their air forces to destroy only military objectives are the most blatant and cynical lies....

Refugees Who are Well Cared For and Happy



One has only to observe the pleasant, smiling faces of the Chinese war refugees pictured here to realize that they are being well cared for and relatively happy—by contrast with the unhappy victims of Japan's war machine whose woes are depicted in the accompanying report by Miss Agnes Smedley. This picture, taken in Kinhua, present capital of Chekiang province, is of war refugees who are beign cared for by the Catholic Mission in that city.

Conditions in the refugee stations in Nanling hsien are very bad and dangerous to the general public. In one small station we found a peasant refugee dying, others haggard skeletons. In one big temple and in surrounding mud huts we found 800 refugees, 99 per cent of them peasants. In September, October and November of last year each received a catty of rice and two cents a day for other foods, while children received half a catty of rice and 1½ cents a day. Since then, these refugee stations have received nothing....

On the border of Suencheng hsien and Kinghsien is a small town in which there is a temple with 97 refugees, all of them without relief, and all in a frightful physical condition....Sanitary conditions are terrible. There are two cesspools in the middle of the temple, breeding places of disease. Dr. Sheng made a

general examination of all the 97 persons. Scabies was universal, some infected; practically all had trachoma and five were blind with trachoma, among these being two sisters about 16 years of age who came forward for examination, holding each other's hands, groping their way sadly in the eternal darkness. Turberculosis was clear in many; malaria and anaemia afflicted others; there were chronic leg ulcers and carbuncles. One little child was not only infected with gonorrhoea but was suffering from kala azar. One baby was sick with chicken-pox. All were suffering from malnutrition. Yet with all this, most of the refugees were clean. At first sight, as we stepped in, we both said: "They are in fairly good condition." We changed our opinion after the physical examinations were completed, and after we had inspected the temple with its piles of straw, raggeo bedding and a few miserable pots and pans. Most of the refugees live by begging....

Looted and Burned

The Japanese were driven out of Suencheng city three different times, the last time being in January of this year, but what they had left undestroyed by airplanes they looted and burned before they left....While in the hsien, the Japanese not only lived off the rice of the hsien, but they made drives into towns and villages and looted all the public rice granaries they could find. They looted and transported from 200,000 to 300,000 piculs of rice from the hsien...

After their first occupation of Suencheng and other hsien towns, the Japanese introduced a new method which they thought would demoralize the Chinese population and which automatically revealed the kind of Chinese on whom they can depend in occupied regions; that is, they organized and brought with them Chinese "gutter-snipes" (lumpen-proletariat) from Wuhu, who, like jackals, did the looting for the Japanese. Jackals, however, are not so vicious as their human prototypes; for these gutter-snipes brought their loot to the feet of their Japanese masters and obediently took only what the Japanese did not want. If the Japanese thought this would demoralize the Chinese population and cause them to think that the Japanese have a high standard of morality, they were wrong; every person in the hsien knew that these were creatures brought by the Japanese army from Wuhu to do the dirty work which the Japanese did not have time to do....

There are bandits in this region, armed with Japanese-made rifles and machine-guns. In some of the towns, where the merchants sit supreme, fearing the mobilization of the people, there is no kind of mass organization or armed defense force. The only solution the merchants have to offer is that the people run away if the Japanese come. Repeated conduct of this nature has not taught these merchants and town officials one living thing....

At Shuiyang we spent two days and two nights. The town changed hands five times since the Japanese occupied it the first time in December, 1937. They occupied it the last time on April 4, about a month before our arrival, but slept in the town only one night because Chinese troops were converging on them. In their first two occupations, the Japanese killed altogether about 500 people by bayonetting them or burning them to death, or by drowning them in the river....

Another Slaughter

When we left Shuiyang and turned to the east and northeast, we entered a region over which the New Fourth Army and other guerrillas forces fight....We passed along in what may be called their footsteps—destroyed villages. At one village, Koulochen, all but one mud hut had been destroyed. This village had been settled by Chinese who had formerly lived in Japan, married Japanese women, but who returned to China with their wives and children after this war began. The villagers had fled as the Japanese army approached, but some of the families had small children and could not move rapidly. The Japanese caught six of these families, all Chinese men with Japanese wives and children of mixed race, and took them away. Those who escaped told me they heard that all but the children were killed. In another village, Kankou, partially destroyed, eight women and a number of old men did not run away. The men were all killed, the women were all raped, while three of the latter were afterwards killed as well. The women who survived are still in Kankou....

In Sunjiapu I could find no person in the town who had lived under Japanese occupation, for all 80 who had been there were slaughtered as the Japanese were driven out. When the Chinese recaptured the town, they found the brothel only partly burned, with the corpses of the bayonetted women still unburned. They found the bodies of the men; some of these bodies, decapitated, were still on their knees, their hands tied behind them ....At a mass meeting in the town, at which I spoke, everyone attended ....the children were half naked, ragged, bare-footed little things, their eyes inflamed with trachoma....How can mere words comfort people in such conditions, with the gaunt ruins of their homes forming a background before me? Yet I carried nothing beyond words. I only wish that the foreign friends of China who give money, medical supplies and other relief could have heard their names shouted from thousands of throats ....I tried to give the people courage by telling them, among other things, of their countless friends and sympathizers among the peoples of democratic countries and in the Soviet Union. It seems almost deception to speak of such aid, because not one copper of it or one ounce of medical supplies has ever come into these regions, though foreign relief funds have been used to erect great refugee zones in cities under Japanese occupation. Yet in many such zones, the men have merely constituted a reservoir of forced labor for the Japanese army.

Appeal to Doctors

Throughout my trip, also, my mind was filled with the knowledge that thousands of Chinese doctors and nurses still remain in port cities or even in Japanese-occupied cities and regions, and do not leave their comfort to come into Chinese territory, care for their harassed people or help the wounded of their armies struggling for the country's liberation. It seems to me essential that all Chinese who remain in Japanese-occupied regions, and all doctors and nurses in particular, shall free their minds of every illusion about the Japanese and about the future of themselves and their country if the Japanese should be victorious. Chinese and foreigners may be shocked when Japanese frankly say: "We do not want to help the wounded Chinese. We want them to die." Of course the Japanese want Chinese to die! That is why they are in China. The reason they have not killed more than they have killed up to now is only that they do not have the technical facilities for killing them. They have not killed, outraged and debased many medical workers in port and other cities because they have not had the time or opportunity—first they must try to destroy the Chinese government and the Chinese armies. After that—should such a thing be possible—they will turn their attention to the detailed job of mopping up every Chinese everywhere who entertains a shred of illusion in his brain that he is a man with the rights of a man.

Foreigners who also still foolishly believe that they and their womenfolk will, at the worst, be in Japanese concentration camps, are also living in a day-dream. The Japanese will do to these foreigners, and their women, exactly what they have done to Chinese women everywhere, and to Russian women in Manchuria. China and the Chinese are today the great barricade between civilization, on the one hand, and the ruthless barbarism of the Japanese military machine, on the other. If we permit the Chinese barricade to be broken down, we cannot expect any other treatment than that meted out to the Chinese....

Investigator's Conclusions

1. In the three hsien here studied, there are 50,000 registered refugees, of whom less than 2,000 are receiving some form of regular relief. The others receive nothing. Apart from the 50,000 there are tens of thousands of others unregistered and without relief; and in other regions many times their number.

2. There is no medical relief for refugees in these regions except two base hospitals and one detachment of the New Fourth Army in two places, all of which have inadequate personnel and supplies and no money for relief; there is one fairly well qualified medical worker (not a doctor) in

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Suencheng city government, without supplies; the other "doctors" in the region are quacks making money out of misery. The guerrilla forces and one army have no medical force at all.

3. All hsien visited, except the northern part of Suencheng, are rich in bamboo and other timber, oil seeds, tung oil, rice, wheat, beans, cotton and silk; they also have water power. Suencheng has been looted of its rice. The other places not. Small industrial cooperatives could utilize and develop the natural resources and give employment to thousands of refugees, but it will be some time before they are adequately developed. However, medical relief—which includes medical workers—are a necessity in the region for the coming summer months, when dangerous epidemics may develop. Dr. C. C. Sheng's estimation of the kinds of medical supplies needed to treat refugees are given in the following list:

Concrete Needs Listed

Quinine, vaseline, sulphur powder, aspirin, amm. chloride, sodium bicarbonate, mag. usta, mag. sulphate, sodium sulphate, boric acid powder, bleaching powder, salicylic acid, zinc sulphate, ichthyol, potassium permanganate, camphor oil ampules, iodine crystals, mercurochrome, Blaud's pills, copper sulphate sticks, T.A.B.C. vaccine, serum, small-pox vaccine, neostibasan, emetine, brown mixture tablets, carbolic acid, lysol, glycerine, argyrol, cod liver oil, urotropin, bismuth subnitrate, tinct. of camphor, adrenelin, carbonei tetrachloridum and cleoresina aspidii, atropin-morphine ampules, antipyrin, calcium lactate, cascara, santonin, vitamin extract, neosalvarsan, sulphanilamid, scalpels, probes, dressing forceps, scissors, cylinders, small portable autoclaves, thermometers, hypodermic syringes with 2 cc. and 10 cc. needles, artery forceps, gauze, adhesive plaster.

It must be understood that the above list is for civilian refugees only. The use of these drugs should be in the hands of persons qualified to administer them. Because the refugees are concentrated in temples generally far distant from one another, medical workers must be organized in small mobile units, to go from one station to another. Only in the hsien cities is it possible to establish a clinic to which refugees from stations there may come.

4. Cash relief is needed, to accompany the medical relief work, to feed refugees until they are economically independent through the development of industrial cooperatives, wherever such cooperatives are established. A branch office of the Industrial Cooperative movement has now been established in the Third War Zone. This office is trying to get sufficient numbers of men and women capable of becoming organizers and administrators to attend a training school for a short period of time. It will be some time before the cooperatives can be developed in all the regions in which there is need for relief. Cash for refugee relief until then should be administered by representatives of the relief organizations giving the money; such representatives could work with existing official relief organizations, but they should inspect and check up on any cash or food distributed.

It seems to me that relief funds could be well spent if used to enlarge some of the primary schools which we saw on our trip; refugee children should be brought into these schools, given a change of clothing and fed in the school. Unless managers come to the region to establish regular children's homes to care for orphan children, or for the children of refugee parents, the primary schools seem, for the present, the best alternative.

Health Service Needed

5. It is my conviction that medical relief work in connection with the great refugee problem, should be the beginning of a Public Health Service, and should be brought under the Government as a system as soon as possible. There is no Public Health Service in any region we visited. There is a doctor (or nurse) in each hsien city we visited, but he is connected with the city government and the scope of his work seems to be extremely limited—far more limited than his supplies. These men give no help to the refugees right within or near the cities in which they are located. However, the existence of such "official" doctors (nurses) is a good thing, though their scope is most limited. They are insufficient in number and all but one was inadequately trained for serious cases. The supplies are also inadequate or non-existent. However, beyond the hsien cities, there is no kind of health service. The Yangtsze River valley is a malaria region. In addition, flies have now begun to swarm everywhere. Food vendors, restaurants and tea houses ply their trades without even the rudiments of sanitary precautions. There have been times when water has been polluted and diseases spread by decaying corpses and human blood. In Suencheng hsien people told us that many people died from unknown diseases near regions where fighting was the most severe. A Public Health service growing out of medical relief work among the refugees could solve countless problems. Such medical relief work immediately and in the future must be accompanied by lectures on personal and environmental hygiene.

Urges Aid for Guerrillas

6. Medical supplies should be made available for the many guerrilla and Self-Defence Corps in the Yangtsze Valley. These men are local farmers or workers, and often students, armed to defend their homes and regions. Often they combine agricultural and other activities with armed defence. I spoke to organizations of men with a fighting record of over a year. Those men came directly from their fields to hear me speak. They were all hard-working farmers. Others were farmers whose homes have been destroyed by the Japanese, whose fields cannot be cultivated because the Japanese have occupied points near them. They have become permanent fighters until the enemy is cleaned out. They have no medical staff and no medical supplies, though some of these forces are hundreds strong and some even larger.

British Hand Over 4 Terror Suspects

Apparently acting to forestall court action which might have resulted in the liberation of the four Chinese terrorist suspects who have been held since last April in the British Municipal Jail at Tientsin, the British authorities in the northern city handed the four men over to the puppet Tientsin District Court on Sept. 5, according to a *United Press* report.

On Aug. 31, Judge P. Grant-Jones of the British Supreme Court in Shanghai ordered issuance of a summons requiring the Tientsin British authorities to show cause by Sept. 11 why the four Chinese should continue to be held. Failure to show due cause would, it is believed, have led to the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus* and the consequent liberation of the men.

The aforementioned *United Press* report said the four men were taken in sampans (Tientsin is flooded) to the Woodrow Wilson Street barrier on the border of the British Concession and there handed over to puppet court officials, from whom the British authorities obtained a receipt. A strong police escort went along to frustrate possible rescue attempts.

It is believed that the British authorities in Tientsin will endeavor to justify their extradition of the prisoners in face of the pending court action on the ground that the Shanghai court summons had not arrived in the mails. But, it is pointed out, notification that summons had been issued was telegraphed to Tientsin precisely against such a contingency.

The local British law firm of Ellis & Hays has been handling the case of the four men. Whether anything further will now be done is a moot point, but the belief prevails that, confronted with a *fait accompli*, the responsible British authorities here will take no action, despite the fact that there is a severe penalty for disobeying or circumventing a summons.

Arrested for alleged implication in the shooting of Chen Shi-kang, puppet Customs inspector, who was killed in a movie house in the British Concession on April 9, the four victims of British appeasement were held for four months without trial. The British refused to hand them over to the Japanese or their puppets because there was no evidence of their guilt. This refusal was the main pretext for the Japanese blockade of the British Concession. Finally, when the recent Anglo-Japanese negotiations in Tokyo were under way, the British Government agreed to hand them over when the Japanese produced alleged "evidence" of their guilt—evidence which the British said was sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case against the accused. Actual extradition was delayed until this week due to the institution of *habeas corpus* proceedings.

90-066

Manchu-Mongol Border Fighting is Renewed; Puppet Regime Set Up

FIGHTING between Soviet and Outer Mongol forces and troops of Japan-Manchukuo is again taking place in the Nomonhan region according to both Soviet and Japanese reports, while according to the latter Soviet aviation continues suffering substantial losses. On Aug. 29, according to *Domei* dispatches, 18 Soviet planes were shot down, another 48 on Aug. 30 and Sept. 1, and a further 22 on Sept. 4.

Domei reported from Tokyo on Sept. 1 that more than 10,000 Russian and Outer Mongolian troops which had crossed the Khalka River, on the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolian border, and taken up positions near Nolo and Balshagar Heights in Manchukuo territory, were being driven back to points near the confluence of the Khalka and Holsten Rivers by combined Japanese and Manchukuo forces. The Russian invaders, the dispatch said, were equipped with 400 tanks, 100 field guns and 700 motor trucks.

A Soviet communique issued in Moscow on Sept. 1 confirmed the renewal of border fighting, but claimed that the Japanese and Manchukuo forces had been "liquidated" by a Soviet and Outer Mongolian land and air offensive along the border east of the Khalka River. The Japanese and Manchukuo forces, it was stated, suffered great losses.

According to a *United Press* dispatch from Hailar on the same day, the Japanese Army in Manchuria was planning a major offensive within the ensuing two weeks in an attempt to dislodge Soviet forces from positions east of the Khalka River. The agency's correspondent quoted Japanese officers as saying that 20,000 Russians had dug in east of the river and were holding Nolo and Balshagar Heights. It will be recalled that only recently, the Japanese claimed to have driven all Soviet and Outer Mongol troops back to the west bank of the Khalka River, so that either that report was false or else a new Soviet "invasion" of what is claimed as Manchukuo territory has taken place.

According to a *Domei* dispatch from Moscow on Sept. 4, negotiations for a settlement of the recurring border conflict were believed to be under way in the Soviet capital. This report was based on the fact that Mr. Shigenori Togo, the Japanese Ambassador, held a conversation with Foreign Commissar Molotoff the day previously. A *Transocean* report from Tokyo on Sept. 3 said that Mr. Togo had been instructed to discuss a diplomatic settlement of the border dispute with the Soviet authorities.

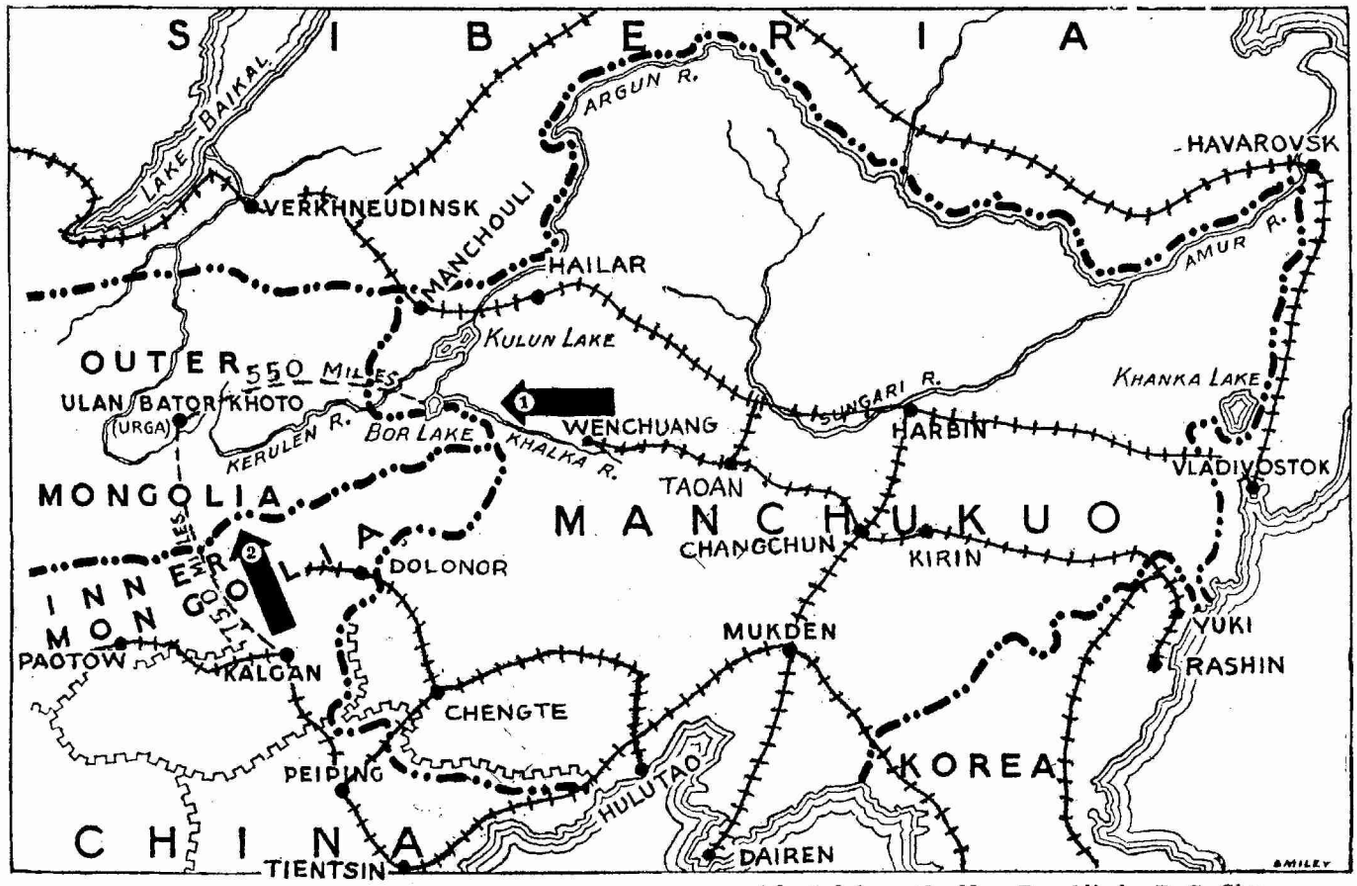
These reports coincided with rumors of a possible Soviet-Japanese non-aggression pact. The Japanese spokesman in Shanghai, at a press conference on Sept. 5, however, said a pact between Japan and Soviet Russia was hardly conceivable. He predicted more incidents and — more interestingly—the establishment of an independent government in Asiatic Russia as a result of the war in Europe.

At Kalgan, on Sept. 1, the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia was inaugurated by the amalgamation of the autonomous governments of Inner Mongolia, South Charhar and North Shansi, *Domei* reported. Kalgan is the seat of the new government, of which Prince Teh has been "elected" chairman.

Leaders attending the formal ceremonies, the Japanese report said, included Price Teh, chairman of the Joint Commission; Mr. Yu Pin-hsing, chairman of the South Charhar Autonomous Government; Mr. Hsia Kung, chairman of the North Shansi Autonomous Government; Gen. Li Shou-sin, vice-chairman of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government, and Mr. Shoji Kanai, chief adviser to the Joint Commission of the three governments.

The new government, it was further stated, will surrender its jurisdiction to the new central government of China when the latter is established, but will enjoy comprehensive autonomy. The platform of the new government is said to emphasize the importance of "Oriental morality" and aims at liquidation of the "Red menace."

Where Soviet and Japanese Forces are Fighting



Adapted from the New Republic by P. C. Chen

War in Europe Disrupts Normal Life Of Shanghai and Entire Far East

SHANGHAI, despite its geographical remoteness from the European war scene, is already affected in innumerable ways by the conflict which got under way on Sept. 3 when Great Britain declared herself in a state of war with Germany. The city has not yet attuned itself to the new situation and life has not yet fitted itself into the grooves of wartime "normalcy."

As soon as the fateful decision to make war on Germany was arrived at by the British and French governments last Sunday, there were immediate local reactions, although outwardly the tenor of Shanghai life appears scarcely to have been disturbed. Two local foreign newspapers, the *Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury* and *The China Press*, have been publishing several editions daily during the past week, while some Chinese newspapers have followed suit. Residents have thus been kept posted with up-to-the-minute news of happenings in Europe.

Reservists Called

Indications that the city may shortly be denuded of quite a sizeable percentage of its foreign male population were seen in an order to all French army, navy and air force reservists to register at their Consulate-General in preparation for active service, while Britons anxious to proceed to Europe to join the army have been swarming at their Consulate-General inquiring as to ways and means of getting to Europe as quickly as possible. The French reservists were due to parade in full kit before Col. J. A. Grenier, local commander, on Thursday morning, after which time their disposition was expected to be made known.

While Germans and German firms have been going about their business more or less as usual, commercial relations between them and British subjects have been completely severed. British banks ceased paying out funds from accounts held by German nationals and Anglo-German contracts have been left suspended in mid-air.

On Monday afternoon, the British Embassy issued a notice warning British subjects that it was unlawful to transact business or to have any other dealings with enemy nationals without official permission. This permission, it was stated, will not be granted save in exceptional circumstances. Offenders will be liable to heavy penalties.

Text of the Notice

The notice, headed "Trading With the Enemy: Notice to Traders and Others," read as follows:

1. Traders, shipowners and others are warned that as from the outbreak of war it is unlawful to transact business or to have other dealings with enemies without official permission (which will not be granted save in exceptional circumstances). Offenders will be liable to heavy penalties.

2. For the purpose of this notice the term "enemy" may be assumed to cover:—

(a) Governmental agencies in enemy territory;

(b) any person or business resident or established in enemy territory;

(c) any branch (in any country) controlled from a principal place of business in enemy territory;

(d) any company or other body of persons which is constituted or incorporated under enemy law; and

(e) an enemy subject or unincorporated body of enemy subjects resident or carrying on business in China.

3. In particular, traders and other persons are warned:—

(i) Not to pay, lend or send money, negotiable instruments or securities to or for the benefit of an enemy or to a place in enemy territory or enter into, continue or complete any transaction which will enable an enemy to obtain money or credit or any transaction which will release an enemy from an obligation to pay money.

(ii) Not to discharge any debt due to an enemy (including debts on bills of exchange) which the enemy has assigned to a neutral assignee;

(iii) Not to accept any payment from an enemy of a sum of money due in respect of a transaction unless all obligations on the part of the person receiving payment had been completed before the outbreak of war;

(iv) Not to supply any goods to an enemy or for the benefit of an enemy; not to obtain any goods from an enemy; and not to trade in, or carry, any goods consigned to or from an enemy or destined for or coming from enemy territory.

4. In the case of business transacted before the outbreak of war with agencies or branches in enemy territory which traded solely for the account of a parent firm or company whose principal place of business is in allied or neutral territory, objection will not be raised to the settlement of outstanding debts, on demand, by remittances to the principal place of business. If, however, the agency or branch in enemy territory was so constituted that it could have sued for the debt in its own name, payment must not be made to any person whatsoever except with the permission of H. M. Ambassador.

5. The payment of life insurance premiums and fees in respect of patents, designs and trademarks will be licensed under certain conditions.

6. All communications relating to trading with the enemy (including applications for licences to transact business otherwise prohibited), should be addressed to H. M. Ambassador.

Bright Student!

Le Canard Enchaine, Paris

Teacher:—"What is an island?
Pupil:—"It's a foreign concession surrounded entirely by Japanese."

Shipping Schedules Disrupted

All British shipping in North China ports, at Shanghai and at Hongkong is completely at a standstill, vessels having been ordered not to sail without British naval orders, while British ships at sea have been ordered to proceed to the nearest port. The C.P.R. liner *Empress of Japan*, which was due to sail for Vancouver with a full passenger list and mails for Canada and the United States, has been held here, while the *Empress of Asia*, on arrival here from Vancouver, was held and not allowed to continue her voyage to Hongkong and Manila. Shanghai is thus virtually isolated from the rest of the world as far as shipping is concerned.

Last Saturday night British and French landing parties were withdrawn from the Kulangsu International Settlement at Amoy, and the British and French warships which had the stationed there for several months departed the following morning for an undisclosed destination, presumably Singapore, to which port all British mercantile shipping in Indian waters was ordered to call for instructions.

The Netherlands East Indies navy, according to a *Domei* report, received orders to stand by and remain in readiness for action on 24 hours' notice, while the N.E.I. Government has proclaimed a state of emergency.

Hongkong has been placed completely on a war footing, and all German nationals in the Colony who were tardy in their arrangements for departure were rounded up by the authorities and interned at the Lasalle College within a few hours of the war declaration. More than 100 were caught in the British dragnet.

Unable to return to German waters in time, the Norddeutscher Lloyd liner *Scharnhorst* raced from Manila to Kobe where she is now lying. Japanese shipping interests are reported to be offering to purchase the 18,184-ton vessel for 15,000,000 yen, a figure much below her real value. German residents of Japan who in fear of an outbreak of war had been planning to return to Germany on the *Scharnhorst* are now effectively stranded in the Land of the Rising Sun.

Domei reported from Tokyo on Sept. 5 that the British Consulate-General in Tientsin had ordered all British males in that city between the ages of 25 and 45 to return to England and that they would leave in a few days. The same report said that the Municipal Council of the British Concession had issued an emergency proclamation warning Chinese that they would be executed before a firing squad if they attempted to disturb peace and order.

Chungking Heavily Bombed Once More

Thirty-six Japanese bombers in four groups of nine each subjected the western suburbs of Chungking to very heavy bombing in the early morning of Sept. 4.

Chungking was warned of the impending air raid by a Japanese radio broadcast which threatened that Japanese planes would "reduce" the war time capital to ruins.

The alarm was sounded at 11:05 p.m., and the first group of planes appeared and dropped their bombs at forty minutes past midnight. The other three groups flew over the city between 2.30 and 2.45 a.m. The all-clear signal was sounded at 3.20 a.m.

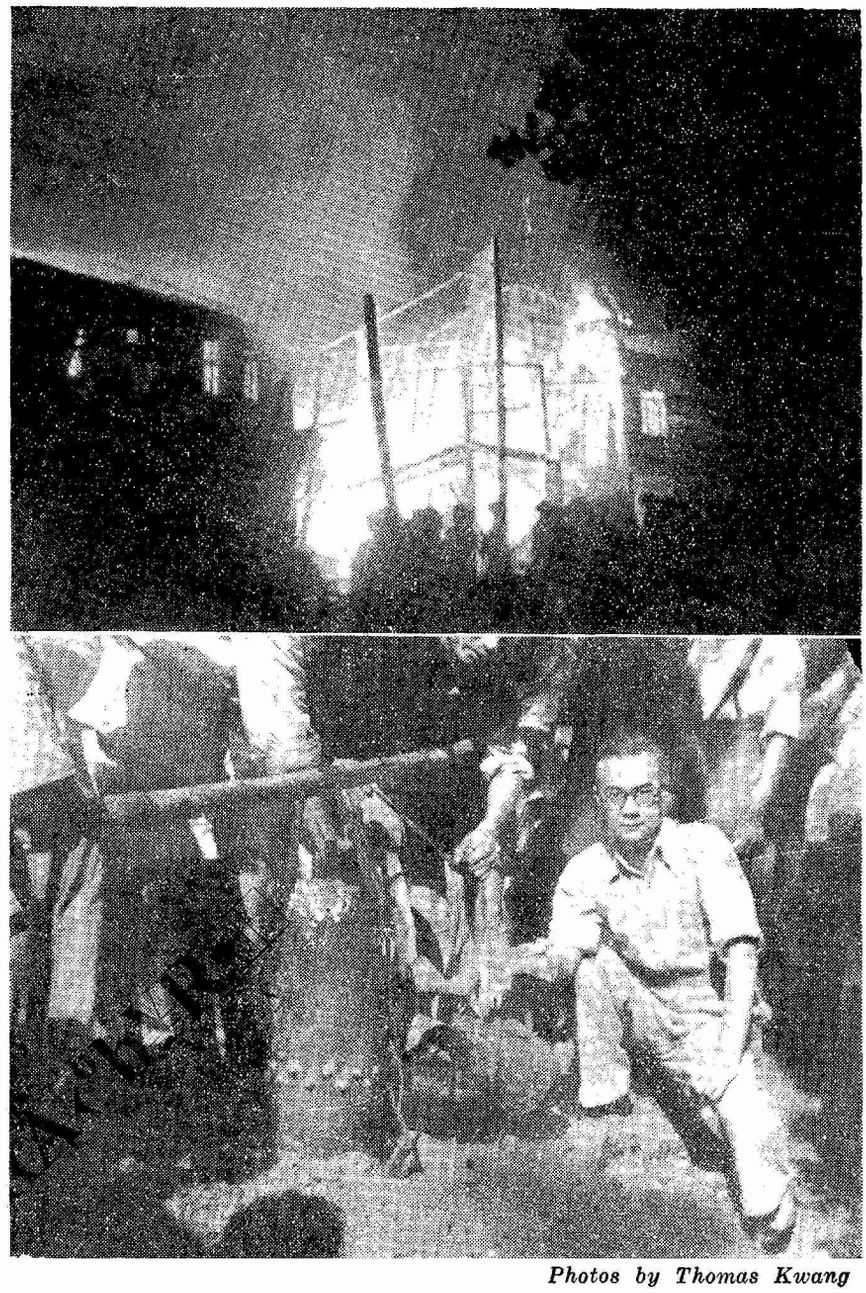
Chinese pursuit planes and anti-air guns staged the most brilliant exhibition of night combat so far seen in Chnugking, *United Press* reported. Searchlights picked up the raiders the moment they came in range and held them while the Japanese, in perfect formation, braved the hail of fire from the anti-air guns and Chinese pursuit planes' tracer bullets. The Chinese claimed to have shot down two Japanese machines.

The sky was brilliantly lit up.

Three fires were started, but two of them died down, while the other turned the sky to crimson. The fire was far from the city and fire apparatus and rescue squads rushed to the scene immediately.

The raid was the longest undergone by Chungking so far. It was felt that if the night had been as hot as it has generally been for the past two months the casualties from heat and suffocation would have been heavy. Cooling winds, however, brought relief from the high temperatures which have gripped the city for the past six weeks.

Terror Over China's Capital



Photos by Thomas Kwang

Above, a furious conflagration started by a Japanese incendiary bomb during a recent night air raid on Chungking, China's provisional capital. In the lower picture men are seen excavating a dud bomb which embedded itself in the earth. The metal is used to fashion weapons of war for China's forces.

Chungking Issues Decree Nationalizing All Gold

The Ministry of Finance in Chungking announced on Sept. 3 that all gold in the possession of Chinese citizens is to become national property. The term "gold," it was stated, includes gold bars, gold ore, gold currency, jewellery and ornaments—in fact anything containing gold. All persons possessing gold in any form must immediately hand it over to the Central Bank of China, the Bank of Communications or the Farmers' Bank, which will make payment at official prices, the announcement said. Where these banks have no local offices, the highest local executive office will function as purchaser. Persons failing to turn over their gold will be fined from 10 to 50 per cent of the value of such metal found in their possession. Gold owned by goldsmiths and jewellers will be taken into government custody.

Anti-British Campaign Flares Up in Peiping

The Japanese-sponsored anti-British campaign in Peiping, quiet for several days, burst to new life on Aug. 31, according to a *United Press* report from that city, and caused the evacuation of the wives and children of the British Embassy staff and the British Embassy Guard, who left for Hongkong. The *Hsin Min Pao*, a Peiping vernacular newspaper, reported that Mr. Yen Hsia, Chinese secretary of the British Embassy, was attacked in his home by four anti-British pickets, who also smashed up his furniture when he refused to say why he had not resigned from his position.

Nippon Goodwill Plane Arrives in California

The Japanese goodwill plane *Nippon*, which left Haneda airport, Tokyo on Aug. 27 for a 60,000-kilometer earth-girdling flight, arrived at Oakland, California, on Sept. 3 after stops at Seattle, Washington, and Nome, Alaska. Later in the day the plane hopped off again, making the next stop at Los Angeles, from where it will continue its flight to the east coast of the United States. In view of the war in Europe, it is doubtful if the goodwill flight will now take in the countries of the Old Continent.

U.S. Cracked Wheat Saves Many Lives

Cracked wheat shipped to China by the American Red Cross organization has for some time been an important factor in refugee relief work in various parts of this country. According to advices received here by the American Advisory Committee on Civilian Relief, 4,000 bags of the cereal reached Hongkong from Shanghai at the beginning of July. One thousand bags were assigned to the Hongkong Committee and were sent to Pakhoi and other ports inaccessible from Canton.

Dr. W. W. Cadbury, chairman of the Canton International Committee of the Red Cross Society of China, which maintains a hospital in Canton, advised that there had been considerable delay in securing permission from the Japanese army and navy authorities to transport any of the wheat to Canton.

Permission was finally granted, but then another delay of two weeks ensued when the Japanese closed the Pearl River to foreign shipping. Finally, Dr. Cadbury stated, 1,000 bags were delivered in Canton on Aug. 15 and 2,000 more were expected on Aug. 22. A previous consignment of 500 tons had been completely exhausted several weeks previously.

Prefer it to Rice

The new consignment is now being distributed, and Dr. Cadbury states that as the refugees learn the value of cracked wheat as a food, they are becoming more and more eager to have it, often preferring it to rice.

Now that the numbers in refugee camps have decreased, the cracked wheat is being more and more used for free meals to the starving poor at the 28 churches scattered throughout Canton, Dr. Cadbury reported to the Shanghai committee. At these churches, he adds, more than 10,000 meals are given daily every day of the week. This, he says further, is indeed a great boon in a city like Canton where there are now half a million people, most of them without regular means of livelihood.

But at the present rate of consumption, Dr. Cadbury states further, it will not be many weeks before the new stocks are exhausted. The Red Cross Committee of which he is chairman has therefore requested the Advisory Committee in Shanghai to send an additional 10,000 bags of the cracked wheat.

Dr. Cadbury's letter to the Committee containing this request ends as follows: "It may be expected that after another six or eight months a degree of order and stability will have come to Canton, so that the city may become in a measure self-contained. In the meanwhile, your gifts of the past have meant a difference of life and death to tens of thousands of starving men, women and children. Please extend to the people of the United States the heartfelt gratitude of our committee in behalf of the poor people of Canton."

Starving Cantonese Fed With U.S. Wheat

These pictures were taken in Shekki, opposite the international island of Shameen, in Canton. They show Chinese war refugees being cared for by church and missionary bodies. The meals they are taking are prepared from cracked wheat donated by the American Red Cross and shipped from Shanghai to Canton by the American Advisory Committee on Civilian Relief, which has its headquarters in Shanghai.

Pick Your Month!

Los Angeles Times

90-070

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS:

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90-071

Nehru in Chungking

(Continued from page 52)

der saw with his own eyes the destruction caused by Japanese bombs. On the evening of the same day the first dinner which was to have been held in his honor was called off due to a Japanese air raid. Local press reports stated that only 20 planes of the Japanese bombing squadron of 27 returned safely to their base at Hankow.

Mr. Nehru impresses favorably everybody who has seen him, because at 49 he has great vitality, is cultured and sincere. He spent the first two days in attending social functions and calling on government officials, including Dr. H. H. Kung, Dr. Wong Wen-hao, Mr. Chen Li-fu, Gen. Chen Cheng, Gen. Ho Ying-ching and Dr. Wang Chung-hui. Yesterday, Dr. Chu Chia-hua entertained him at a tea party which was characterized by informality and congeniality; there was no chairman, nor were there speeches. Among the guests were Mr. F. Tillman Durdin of the *New York Times* and other foreign correspondents, Major James M. McHugh, Mr. W. M. McCurdy and Mr. Arnold Vaught. Today a tea reception was held in his honor by Chungking's press circle at No. 10 Consulate Row.

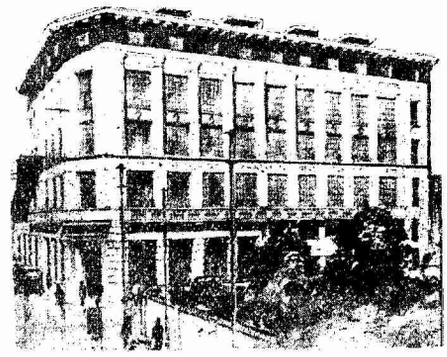
Mr. Nehru has also visited several big factories and will visit cultural and educational institutions on the outskirts of Chungking.

The Chungking vernacular press joined the population in extending a cordial welcome to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. All the papers eulogized Mr. Nehru's selfless fight for India's independence, recalled the Indian people's sympathy with and aid to China today, and repledged the most cordial Sino-Indian friendship. Said the *Sao Tang Pao:* "There is a necessity for the Chinese and Indian peoples to hold fast to the cultural leadership in Asia and jointly resist the common menace of Japanese aggression."

Chungking,
Aug. 23, 1939

Japanese Navy to Close Southern Fukien Port

The region near Meichowpu (Meichow Bay) in southern Fukien Province would be closed to foreign vessels by the Japanese Navy beginning in the morning of Sept. 6, foreign diplomats and officials of the Maritime Customs in Shanghai were notified Sept. 2 by Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General. The area to be closed to foreign vessels is that between Hsiaochishan, Rogues Point, Shot Point and Rowan Point. All foreign warships and merchant vessels were warned to leave the region before Sept. 6, according to the notice issued by the Japanese naval authorities through Mr. Miura.



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Tokyo Paper Forecasts Trade Boom for Japan

Forecast of a possible Japanese trade boom, made in anticipation of war in Europe, appeared Aug. 27 in the Tokyo *Yomiuri Shimbun*, six days before the present conflagration got under way in Europe. While Japan's foreign trade was likely to suffer a temporary suspension, the paper believed that this situation would soon alter and that Japanese export foodstuffs, in particular, "may come to sell like hot dogs in the international markets."

The paper also expected that Japanese exports of cotton tissues, woollen fabrics, rayon cloths and other textile tissues might make a new advance in the South Seas region, in Africa, South America and other colonial markets due to the recession of competitive countries such as England and Germany. However, the paper did not believe that the trade boom would be comparable to that which was experienced during the last world war, due to the operation of the "link" system in Japan.

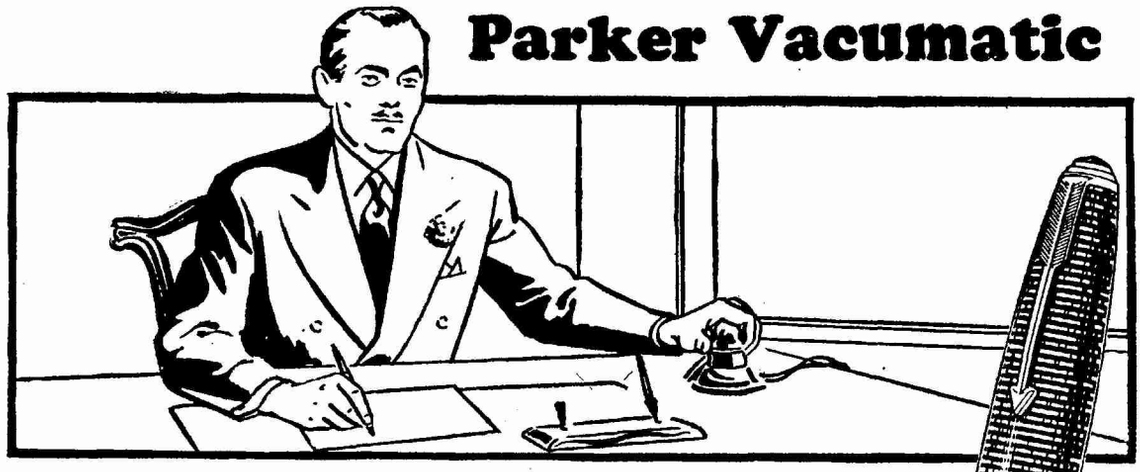
Japanese in Europe Flee From the Wrath of War

The N.Y.K. liner Yasukuni Maru, which waited at Bergen, Norway for several days with a full load of Japanese refugees from Germany, was ordered by the Japanese Embassy in Berlin to set sail for Japan at the beginning of this week, *Domei* reported. All other Japanese nationals in Germany were warned to leave the country immediately unless they had urgent business to keep them there, the agency said.

One hundred and fifty Japanese living in Paris were to sail from Bordeaux on Thursday of this week by the N.Y.K. liner Kashima Maru, while other Japanese living in other parts of France were rushing preparations to depart, the same agency said.

Mr. Toshio Shiratori, Japanese Ambassador in Rome, was recalled to Japan Sept. 2 by order of the new Japanese Premier, Gen. Nobuyuki Abe. Foreign quarters in Tokyo believed he had been recalled because he had been a staunch supporter of the movement to bring Japan into the Rome-Berlin military alliance, a project which collapsed with the downfall of the Hiranuma cabinet.

You Should Choose a Parker Vacumatic



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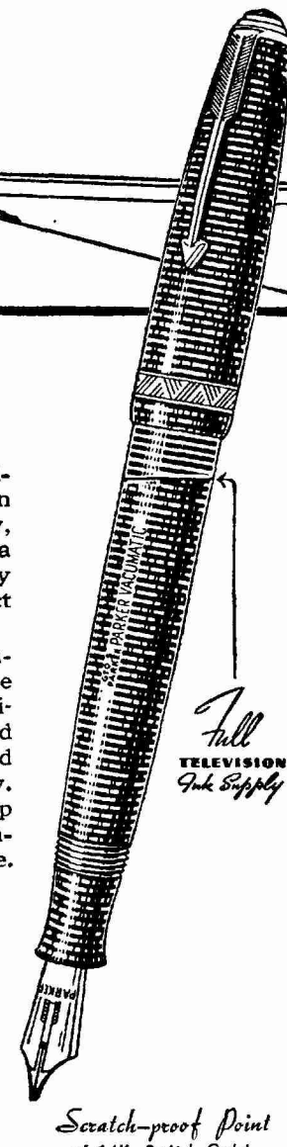

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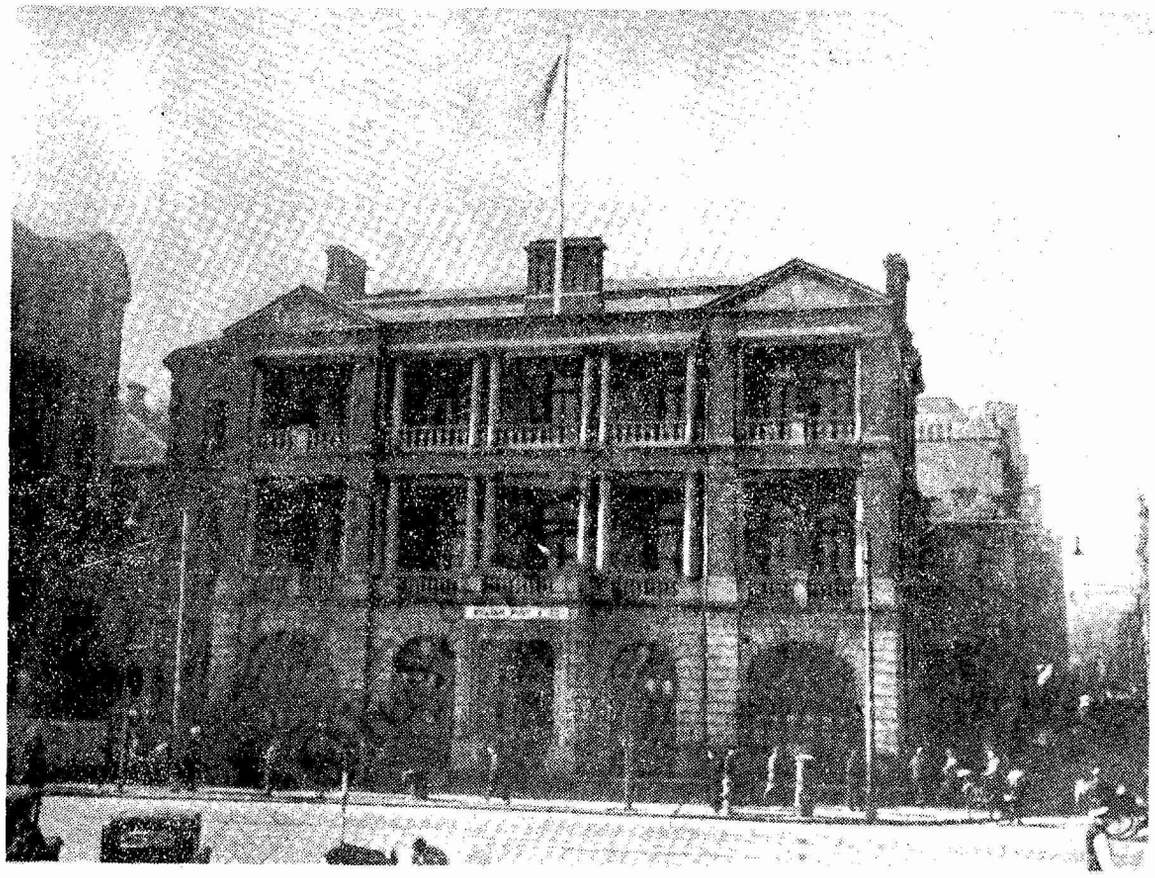
General Managers

for



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WASHINGTON LONDON

90-074

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of the Review.

August 19

More than 100 Japanese bombers raided Kiating and other cities on upper Yangtsze, demolishing the business district of Kiaing. The raiders flew over the south of Chungking, but dropped no bombs. Chinese pursuit planes went up and kept the raiders away.

W. L. Kinloch, probationary sergeant of the Shanghai Municipal Police, wounded in fierce gun battle with a party of the "Ta Tao" policemen on Jessfield Road. Kinloch was shot and wounded by a "Ta Tao" policeman, and returned fire with a sub—machine gun, killing two members of the puppet police force and wounding two others.

Following an emergency conference of executive officials of the Tokyo War Office, the Army decided to leave the settlement of the Tientsin issue to the local Japanese military authorities there, according to Tokyo report. Decision said taken due to alleged virtual breakdown in the Anglo-Japanese parleys as a result of British refusal to discuss the China currency and other economic issues.

Isolation of Hongkong from the mainland of China imperative in order to cut off the route for the flow of arms to the Chungking government, declared a spokesman of the Japanese forces at Canton.

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August 20

Gen. Gen Sugiyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in North China, decided to take "effective measures to meet the situation arising from the virtual breakdown of the Tokyo Anglo-Japanese talks;" may act independently to eliminate British "enemy character."

British authorities in Hongkong deeply concerned over the threat of isolation of Colony by Japanese forces, as indicated in a statement by a Japanese army spokesman at Canton. Food prices rising.

"Important decision" reported reached by Japanese military, naval and diplomatic authroities in Shanghai with regard to measures to be taken in connection with the shooting incident on Jessfield Road on Aug. 19, in which W. L. Kinloch, S.M.P. Sergeant, was wounded.

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August 21

Wang Ching-wei reported to have returned to Shanghai from Canton, where he interviewed the Japanese commander, Gen. Ando, but failed in his attempt to win over the Kuomintang officials in South China. Wang said to be staying at a fortified house on Yu Yuen Road.

Fu Siao-en, "Mayor" of the Japanese-controlled Shanghai Municipality, protested to the Shanghai Municipal Council against the shooting incident on Jessfield Road. Fu's protest contained the following demands:

1. "Due punishment of the individual who did the firing, as well as of others responsible;
2. "A report on the punishment, or disciplinary measures taken, to the Mayor of the Shanghai Municipality;
3. "Payment of damages to the victims;
4. "An apology to the Mayor of the Shanghai Municipality, and assurance that similar incidents will not occur in the future."

Details of the Japanese air raid on Kiating on Aug. 19 revealed. Thirty-six Japanese planes bombed undefended city, wiping out tht business area and killing over 1,000 persons, destroying the Canadian Mission Church and the United Church of Canada. Military circles in Chungking attributed recent extensive bombings of Chinese cities to the failure of Wang Ching-wei to induce Kwangtung generals to favor his "regional armistice" appeal. Because of his failure, it was alleged that Wang had urged the Japanese to carry out large-scale and indiscriminate bombings.

Tokyo newspapers blamed the United States for failure of the Anglo-Japanese talks because of American action of abrogating the American-Japanese commercial treaty.

Chinese Government has ordered from British firms £250,000 worth of steel rails for the Chungking-Kunming Railway, according to London report.

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August 22

Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, in strong note to C. S. Franklin, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, said that because of the Jessfield Road affair, the Japanese military authorities had decided to postpone the restoration of full rights of Shanghai Municipal Police to function in areas north of the Soochow Creek.

The Shanghai Municipal Council firmly rejected four demands made upon that body by "Mayor" Fu Siao-en in connection with the Jessfield Road incident. The Council also lodged a strong protest with Fu Siao-en against the appearance of "Ta Tao" police on extra-Settlement Roads and their action in firing upon a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Shum Sung, nephew and agent of Wang Ching-wei in South China, murdered at Hongkong. Assassins escaped.

Chingchen, strategic point in southeast of Shansi, reported recaptured by the Chinese on August 20. Recovery of the city claimed by Chinese circles in Chungking as the "complete collapse of the Japanese offensive into the Taihong mountains."

Yuanling, important city in northwest Hunan, severely bombed (yesterday) by Japanese planes. Over 200 bombs dropped.

Non-aggression pact between Soviet Russia and Germany reported concluded in Moscow. Japan stunned by the news, while China saw the pact as a wedge in insolating Japan from European Powers. Important repercussions in Europe and Asia expected.

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August 23

Twenty-seven Japanese bombers swept over the southwestern suburbs of Chungking in two night raids and dropped scores of bombs on refugee camps and homes of persons recently evacuated from Chungking. Casualties believed heavy because of lack of sufficient dugouts and bombproof shelters in the area.

Situation in Shanghai suddenly tense, as Col. Mabuchi, chief of the press bureau of the Japanese Army in Central China, revealed that steps would be taken by the Japanese military authorities. when questioned at the press conference regarding rumors of an

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Many a man, and many a woman too, otherwise healthy and strong, is incapacitated in a greater or lesser degree by rheumatism. If you are one of such unfortunate persons no doubt you would give much to be able to throw of the yoke.

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In re.	Cause No. 4424
The Last Will and Testament	Special Proceedings No. 2303
of	NOTICE
OLIVER CROMLOW CRAWFORD, Deceased.	Filed at Shanghai, China, August 12, 1939
.....	WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of OLIVER CROMLOW CRAWFORD, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 15, 1940, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Varena Scott Crawford
Executrix of Last Will and Testament of Oliver Cromlow Crawford, Dec'd.

Soochow, China.

Shanghai, China.

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impending blockade of the International Settlement. Some 12,000 Japanese troops reported recently arrived at Shanghai from the north.

Many rice riots broke in various parts of Shanghai, as price of rice went to $45 per picul, highest on record.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian Congress leader, arrived at Chungking by air on a godwill visit.

The Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact signed at Moscow by Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, and M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar. All papers at Chungking expressed the opinion that the Soviet-German rapprochement would prove favorable to China in her war of resistance.

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August 24

Six of the Japanese planes which raided the suburbs of Chungking last night reported to have been shot down by Chinese aircraft during air battle. Up to Aug. 23, over 1,000 bodies had been counted in Kiating as a result of the Japanese bombing on August 19, declared an official of the Government Relief Commission.

Entrances to the Hongkong harbor mined, announced the British authorities.

Unusually conciliatory statement issued by Gen. Hikozo Yamada, Commander of the Japanese Forces in Central China, who appealed to third power nationals in Shanghai to "cooperate with the Japanese Army in hastening the return of peace and prosperity" to the war-torn area. Statement believed inspired by the Soviet-German rapproachement and the general European situation.

Anti-British campaign in Kwangtung reported intensified. The **Canton Shun Pao**, Japanese-sponsored Chinese newspaper declared: "Cantonese demand the return of the British Concession" at Canton.

***

August 25

Chinese forces reported active in Chekiang. Large detachments said to have crossed Chientang River; marching northwards, they are stated to have reached the outskirts of Sungkiang. Main body of the Chinese troops in Chekiang said massing on outskirts of Hangchow.

Permit issued by the Philippine authorities for the opening of a branch of the Chinese Bank of Communications. New bank scheduled to be opened on Sept. 4, when Dr. C. T. Wang, former Chinese Foreign Minister, will preside at the opening ceremonies.

The Japanese-sponsored **Sin Shun Pao** in Shanghai declared conclusion of non-aggression pact between Soviet Russia and Japan possible.

Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman denied reports that Japan was secretly negotiating with Soviet Russia for conclusion of a non-aggression pact.

British Fund Aids Flood Refugees in Tientsin

The British Fund for Relief in China, with headquarters in Shanghai, has come to the rescue of flood-beleaguered inhabitants of Tientsin by dispatching large quantities of drugs and dressings to the northern city in response to urgent appeals received by telegraph from the Municipal Council of British Concession. It is understood that large additional supplies are being prepared for shipment.

A large refugee hospital is being formed by the British Municipal Council to care for the thousands of Chinese flood refugees. Diseases most prevalent, it is reportetd, are malaria and dysentery, while an outbreak of typhoid is feared. Anti-cholera vaccines are among the supplies which have been sent from here.

Wang Holds 'Congress'

(Continued from page 51)

China, vital and vibrant, displaying the face of her deep-rooted and magnificent culture of old.

"It is exceedingly sad that a great people like the Japanese, whose fine qualities we so admired in the past, should have indulged in brutal aggression and barbarous destruction in China.

"China has suffered terribly, but the loss to Japan is infinitely greater, for she has trafficked with her soul and with the vital principles which humanity holds dear.

Policy "We Detest"

"We have had no ill-will against Japan, and we harbor no ill-will even today against her people. But the policy which Japan pursued in China is a policy which we detest."

On the occasion of Journalists' Day (September 1), the *China Times* at Chungking, in a leading article, paid high tribute to the heroic behavior of Chinese journalists in Shanghai. The paper particularly mentioned Hsu Shao-yi of the *Shun Pao* and Chu Hsin-kung of the *Ta Mei Wan Pao*, who gave their lives in the interests of the nation and the integrity of the press.

Messages of condolence and donations were received from various quarters of the country by the family of the late Chu Hsin-kung who was murdered last week near the North Honan Road bridge. In recognition of the Mr. Chu's unwavering loyalty and consistent support for the cause of China's war of resistance, the Central Party Publicity Department has awarded a sum of $1,000 to Mr. Chu's family. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in addition to a donation of $3,000, has also sent a personal message of condolence to the Chu family.

New Soviet Envoy

The Soviet Union now has a new ambassador to China in the person of M. Seminovitch Panaouchkine, who presented his credentials to President Lin Sen of the National Government on Sept. 1. In his address to President Lin, the new Soviet envoy referred to the friendly relations existing between the U.S.S.R. and China, and expressed deep admiration for China's determined struggle for the preservation of her national independence. The people of the U.S.S.R., he added, are confident that the Chinese people will be ultimately victorious.

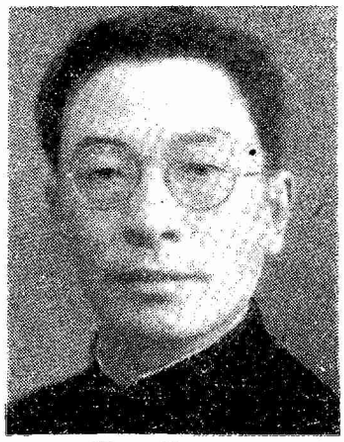
Central China Railway Extends Woosung Line

On Sept. 1 the Central China Railway Company, extended its gasoline car line from Woosung as far as Paotanwan. Three new stations have been opened at Changhwapin, Pei Woosung and Paotaiwan, while the previous five runs have been increased to seven. Connections with the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railway will be improved.

90-076

Who's Who in China

Wen Chun-tien, Government official; born at Hsi-Shui, Hupeh, 1901; graduate of National Southeastern University and Nanking Arts College in Nanking; active in Kuomintang Party affairs; delegate to the 4th and 5th National Congresses of the



Wen Chun-tien
聞鈞天字亦尊

Kuomintang; member of the Hupeh Provincial Party Headquarters; member and concurrently director of Organization Department of the Hankow Municipal Party Headquarters; counsellor and inspector of the Ministry of the Interior; expert attached to the Secretariat of the Military Affairs Commission; instructor at the Kuling Officers' Training Corps and various universities; now Director of the Department of Rites, Ministry of the Interior; author of the following books: "The Chinese Pao-Chia System" published by the Commercial Press Ltd., (translated into English by J. Alexander, formerly American Vice-Consul in Nanking) and "History of Local Administration in China;" address: Ministry of the Interior, Chungking.

U. S. Traders Hit Hua Hsing Ruling

The American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai on Sept. 2 drew the attention of its parent organization in the United States to the hardships which will accrue to American and other foreign businessmen if a new ruling of the Customs authorities here, requiring payment of import duties in Hua Hsing currency or a pegged equivalent, is permitted to remain in force. It was understood that the American Consulate-General here notified the State Department in Washington of the new ruling.

At the beginning of this week it cost $1.55 in Chinese national currency to purchase one Hua Hsing dollar. The latter has been arbitrarily pegged by the Japanese at a value of six pence. In effect this means that Customs import duties have been increased by about 55 per cent in terms of genuine Chinese currency.

The new Customs ruling went into effect Sept. 1. The following day, Finance Minister H. H. Kung announced in Chungking that duty on all articles imported into China in terms of the import regulations of July 1, 1939 would be reduced generally to one-third of the prevailing tariff. With the Japanese in control of the Customs administration at practically all ports, including Shanghai, it will not be possible to enforce this ruling.

Orders to Maze

Nevertheless, the Chungking Finance Ministry is reported to have instructed Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, and the Customs commissioners under his control, to continue collecting import duties in legal tender notes on the basis of quotations furnished by the Central Bank of China, which fixes the value of the Chinese dollar in relation to the Customs Gold Unit.

On Sept. 4, Mr. Quo Tai-Chi, Chinese Ambassador in London, made strong representations to the British Foreign Office against the new Japanese-sponsored ruling that Customs duties must henceforth be paid in or on the basis of Hua Hsing currency. The British Government, *Reuter* reported, was expected to lodge a protest with Japan on the ground that the new ruling constitutes a violation of the integrity of the Chinese customs.

The Hua Hsing Bank last week issued a statement to the effect that the circulation of its notes had reached a total of Yen 1,248,895 as of Aug. 31. This figure represented a decline of about Yen 165,000 as compared with Aug. 15, and the decrease, according to *Domei*, was attributed to the fact that there were no outstanding loans for export goods and no big payments in connection with the Reformed Government account.

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Men and Events

Mrs. George A. Fitch, whose husband was connected with the Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai for 20 years and is now head of the Y.M.C.A. in Chungking, is re-

siding temporarily in Pasadena, Cal., where she is devoting her time to lecturing and writing on Chinese subjects. Recently, Mrs. Fitch testified before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives urging a stoppage of sales of arms and war materials to Japan by American manufacturers. Her statements were so effective that all members applauded when she completed her statement. She declared that the Far East was the crux of the world situation and if Japan had been stopped long ago it might have prevented the outbreak of the second world war. Mrs. Fitch is planning to return to China in the near future.

*

The office of the Rockefeller Foundation in Shanghai has been removed from 346 Szechuen Road to Room 115 Cathay Mansions on Rue Cardinal Mercier.

The Japanese port of Dairen, which has suffered from a drought of more than a year's duration, was damaged to the extent of Y5,000,000 by the typhoon and flood which struck that city on September 1.

*

Reuters Service, internationally known British news organization, moved into its own new building, located on Fleet Street, London, on July 8. The old location was on Thames Embankment, near Blackfriars.

*

Mrs. J. M. Howes, who was operated on for appendicitis at the Country Hospital on Tuesday, Aug. 29, is recovering and will return home shortly. Mrs. Howes is the wife of J. M. Howes, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce.

*

A. J. Waller, for many years a director of Kelly and Walsh, book dealers, died at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, on September 1. He was 62 years of age and is survived by Mrs. Elizabeth Lydia Waller and five children. Funeral services were held at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 2.

*

Chiang Ching-kuo, elder son of General Chiang Kai-shek, who has been director of the Kiangsi Provincial Peace Preservation Department, has been transferred to another post, and Hsiung Pin has been appointed to the Kiangsi position. The *Kuomin* report announcing these transfers did not announce the new post to which Gen. Chiang's son had been appointed.

Reconciliation note in the *North-China Daily News* (classified department): "Young German (Aryan) speaking English and some French, wishes acquaintance with French lady for French conversation...."

*

The *Eastern Times*, one of the few Chinese newspapers in Shanghai which submitted to Japanese censorship following the Japanese occupation of Shanghai, suspended publication on August 31. Financial difficulties were given as the reason for the suspension. Wong Chi-lu, business manager of the paper, was wounded by would-be assassins in the French Concession recently.

*

The recent death of Dr. Albert Oltmans of the Dutch Reformed Church in Japan has called attention to the question of leper relief and evangelism in Japan, subjects in which he was deeply interested. There are in Japan today 16 leprosaria, of which six are Christian, one Buddhist and the remainder operated by the Government directly or indirectly.

*

The Philippine steamer Laos arrived in Manila on Aug. 31 from Indo-China carrying a large cargo of gold and silver bullion consigned to the U. S. Treasury. It will be shipped to the United States aboard one of the ships of the American President Lines. The cargo was heavily guarded while being unloaded at Manila. The gold and silver were part of large shipments being sent to the United States by the National Government at Chungking.

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Shanghai

A modernized version of the Biblical story of David and Goliah is suggested in the following brief item sent to the *Tokyo Asahi* by its correspondent at Hailar: "Major Fujita was killed on the Mongolian front while throwing bombs at an array of enemy tanks."

*

George Maurice Baer, janitor at a Jewish Refugee Hospital, 708 Whashing Road, pleaded guilty to the theft of two gold rings which had been left in his possession by a German Jewish refugee woman who died at the hospital on July 29. She left the rings to her son-in-law, Frederick Gutfreund, who was unable to find the rings and reported the loss to the police. The rings were found in a Wayside pawn shop and Baer was arrested and remanded for further investigation in the First Special District Court on Sept. 1.

*

John F. Dolan, Anthony N. Langen and Manuel G. Brassell, all of Los Angeles, filed articles of incorporation at Carson City, Nevada, on September 1, for a projected company to be known as Pan-Pacific Trading and Navigation Company, capitalized at U. S. $300,000,000. The Company will trade between the United States and the Orient, according to the prospectus, and will establish agencies, acquire oil, coal, timberland and mineral concessions, operate steamship and railway lines.

*

The Rev. C. Stanley Smith of Nanking Theological Seminary, spoke at the morning service at Community Church on Sunday, Sept. 3. Others who are scheduled to speak in the absence of Rev. Caughey, are Dr. J. H. Wiley of the University of Shanghai, who will speak on Sept. 10, and the Rev. Dr. C. Carleton Lacy of the American Bible Society, who will speak on Sept. 17. Dr. John Lvon Caughey, pastor of Community Church, and Mrs. Caughey are spending their vacation in Peiping and Peitaho.

The new Soviet envoy to China, Semionovitch Panaouchkine, presented his credentials to President Lin Sen at Chungking on September 1. In his presentation address the Soviet envoy declared, "The Russian people have sincere admiration for China in her struggle for independence. The Soviet nation fervently looks forward to the day when this struggle will be crowned with success."

*

The Japanese police authorities at Osaka, who enforce the fuel restriction regulations for the Kobe-Osaka district, have announced the following quotas for gasoline consumption for owners of private cars: 7-passenger car, 10 gallons a week (previous allotment 13 gallons); 8-passenger car, 13 gallons a week (previous quota 17 gallons); motorcycle with sidecar, 5 gallons a week (previous allotment 6 gallons); motorcycle, 2 gallons a week; Datson-type car, 4 gallons a week (previous allotment 5 gallons).

*

Yukichi Iwanaga, president of *Domei*, Japan's official news agency, died at Karuizawa, summer resort near Tokyo, on Saturday, Sept. 2, his death being due to a heart ailment. He was 56 years of age. Mr. Iwanaga was related to the Matsukata family and was a close friend of former Prime Minister Prince Konoye. He received his education at the Kyoto Imperial University and for many years was connected with the Govrenment-controlled South Manchuria Railway. He was elected to the House of Peers last year.

Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government at Nanking and later Ambassador to the United States, went to Manila on Aug. 31 where he will serve as chairman of the Board of Directors of the recently opened Philippine branch of the Chinese Bank of Communications. Dr. Wang was taken ashore from his ship upon arrival in Manila in President Queson's private launch. In a statement to the Manila newspapers, Dr. Wang stated that China's finances were in excellent condition despite the war situation.

*

According to Tokyo Correspondence in the August 9 *Christian Century*—"War claims a high priest, while religion claims a soldier. Count K. Otani, Japan's highest ranking Buddhist priest and youthful lord abbot of the Nishihongwanji order of the Shinshu sect, has been called to the colors and carries with him the prayers and support of 10,000,000 Shinshu adherents. General Iwane Matsui, former supreme commander of the Japanese forces at Shanghai and Nanking, has decided to spend the rest of his life in a Buddhist temple of his own construction, praying for the souls of the Japanese war dead. He expects to collect specimens of earth from all the battlefields on which his men fought and died, and to erect therefrom within the precincts of his temple an image of the merciful Kwannon, before whom offerings and prayers may most suitably be made."

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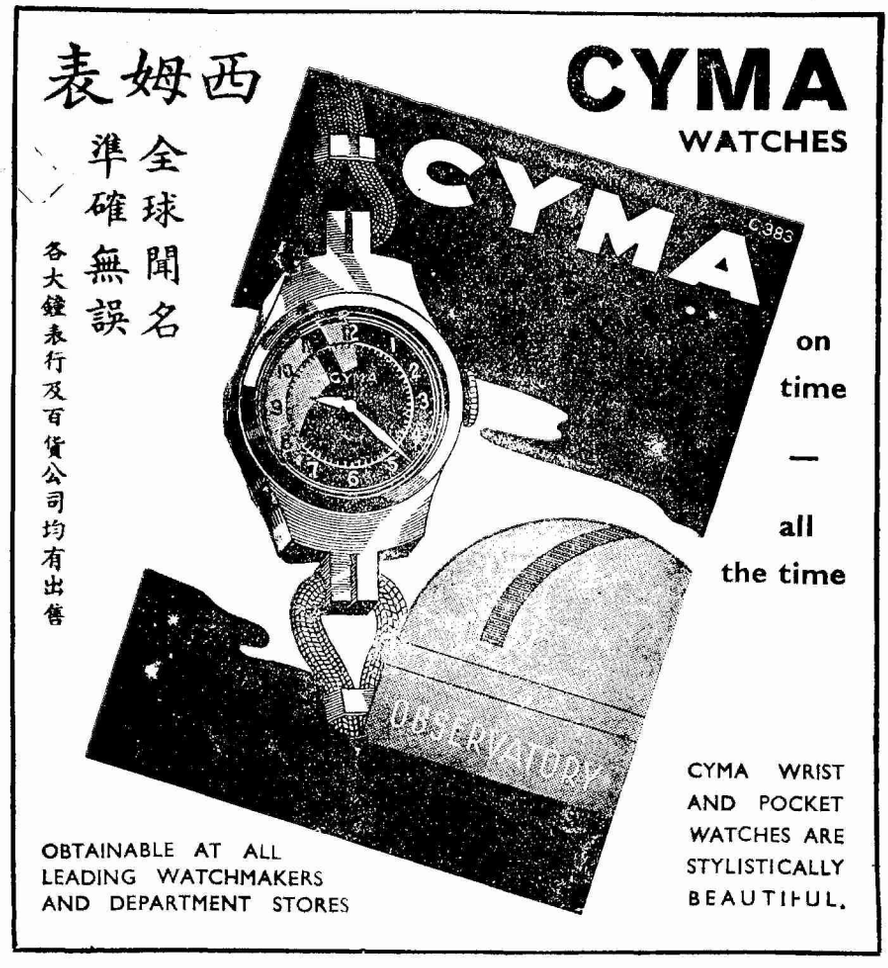

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The U. S. Naval transport Chaumont arrived in Shanghai on Monday of this week carrying 176 Marines of "D" Company, who have been training at Camp Holcomb, Chinwangtao. Other passengers included between 30 and 40 women and children, chiefly wives and children of naval and marine personnel who had been driven from Tientsin by the flood. The Chaumont has been in the North for some time, transporting supplies from Chinwangtao to the American community at Tientsin. The ship is expected to remain in Shanghai for several days.

*

The Chinese Postal Administration at Chungking announced on August 31 that postal rates for foreign mails dispatched from all parts of China would be doubled beginning September 1, the increase being due to the rise in the value of the gold franc in terms of Chinese currency. Letters addressed to foreign countries will be charged at the rate of 50 cents per 25 grammes, instead of the old rate of 25 cents. The rate on newspapers and other second-class mail matter has also been increased; for example the basic postal charge of 10 cents on a copy of *The China Weekly Review* has been increased to 20 cents.

*

The U.S.S. Pigeon, tug, was badly holed in the engine room and beached in the typhoon which struck Tsingtao on August 31 and Sept. 1. The ship's two anchors failed to hold and the ship was driven into shallow water three miles across the bay from Tsingtao. The U. S. Flagship Augusta with Admiral T. C. Hart aboard arrived at Tsingtao on Sept. 1 to inspect the damages suffered by the Pigeon. The U. S. S. Canopus also dragged its anchor 1,000 yards while steaming full speed ahead. Another American naval craft, a target used every season in summer practice, dragged its three-ton anchor for three miles and also was grounded.

*

The Rev. Dr. J. Frank Norris, pastor of two churches at Fargo, Texas and Detroit, Michigan, arrived in Shanghai two weeks ago on a world tour, hence was in this city when the cables and radio brought the news of the outbreak of the second world war. It appears that Dr. Norris previously had been a chief advocate of neutrality or isolationist policy for the United States. As a result of the first hand information he had picked up on his trip, Dr. Norris visited local newspaper offices and press agencies and announced that he had "completely changed his mind and now thought the United States should join in the struggle and support the Democracies immediately." He attributed all the trouble in Palestine and the Orient to Hitler and stated that he had wired President Roosevelt urging the necessity of war against Germany.

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This is what an experienced Canadian nurse says about these tablets. She is Nurse Stoddard, of Massey, Ontario; "I always use Baby's Own Tablets for colic, constipation, indigestion, and feverishness. I find these tablets in many homes and have never known a mother to have used them either for infants or older children without satisfactory results."

Such ailments as constipation, indigestion, vomiting, colic, simple fever, diarrhoea, colds, croup, worms, are best treated with Baby's Own Tablets, whilst to allay the pains of teething there is nothing more quickly efficacious. Obtainable at all chemists.

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Indictment of Aggression

THE CASE AGAINST JAPAN — By Charles R. Shepherd. New York, Daniel Ryerson, Inc. 1938. Price U.S.$2.50.

"The Imperial Japanese Government is determined to remain loyal to the League of Nations Covenant, the no-war treaty, other various treaties, and the two resolutions adopted by the Council regarding the present Manchurian incident."

Foreign Minister
Baron Kijuro Shidehara

"We need not pay any attention to what the League of Nations may say, what the Soviet Union may attempt, or what China may plot."

Minister of War
General Sadao Araki

By placing the above two quotations on one of the first fly-leaves of his book, Mr. Shepherd, former teacher in China and self-styled student of Oriental affairs for twenty-five years, opens his *Case Against Japan*, a crushing historical indictment of Japan's aggression in the Far East during the last fifty years. People who think of Sino-Japanese troubles in terms of the present only, are reminded by the author that they really constitute a long story—a story of continual political machinations and aggressions in continental Asia dating from 1882, when Japan made her first attempt to secure Korea, then a vassal state of China.

Although Mr. Shepherd does not dwell at great length on the sad story of Korea, he does show by means of it how a tradition for later Japanese military and diplomatic technique was created. It is interesting to note back in 1894 and 1895 that the Korean affair started because "Japanese troops had been fired on by Korean soldiers, and had been compelled to return the fire in self-defense;" that Japan had "no aggressive intentions against Korea;" that the Consul-General of Great Britain was roughly manhandled by Japanese soldiers upon two occasions without formal apology; that a puppet regime was set up as a prelude to later annexation. How familiar the story is in 1939!

From Korea Mr. Shepherd turns to Manchuria where he deals with the evil consequences for China of Japan's victory over Russia. His third chapter deals with Shantung, the Twenty-One Demands, and China and the Great War. In chapter four he takes up the question of Manchuria since the World War, introducing the subject by two preliminary discussions: (a) the conflicting policies of the Minseito and the Seiyukai parties, and (b) the authenticity and influence of the oft-mooted Tanaka Memorial. Mr. Shepherd quotes liberally from the Memorial and is convinced that it is an authentic blue-print of Japanese policy, giving as proof that since its discovery in 1929 it has been faithfully carried out in the general scheme of the Japanese invasion in Manchuria, Inner Mongolia and North China. Chapters five and six deal with the Shanghai affair of 1932 and the futile attempts of the League to bring Japan to heel .

Chapter seven, the longest, includes the whole story of North China since 1932: the Tangku Agreement, the East Hopei Autonomous Government, the revision of textbooks, the harassment of educational leaders, the Suiyuan invasion, Lukouchiao and after. Considerable space is given to the smuggling conspiracy with its resulting loss of revenue for China and the decline in morale of her customs officers. Here Mr. Shepherd, quite unwittingly, I fear, introduces the only mirth-provoker in his book when he includes a facsimile of an advertising circular from a Japanese smuggling agency in Tientsin, beginning in this fashion:

"Dear Sirs,

Don't you aware that if you import your cargo through Chitung district via Dairen you can to save three quarters on the import duty as compared with the Tientsin Maritime Customs?...."

The book ends with a short chapter called "As Japan Sees It," a summary of Japan's arguments justifying her aggression, and their refutation by the author. The Appendices include the full texts of the League Covenant, the Nine-Power Treaty, and the Pact of Paris (the Kellogg-Briand Pact), as well as Parts III and IV of the Lytton Report.

The book presents a one-sided but

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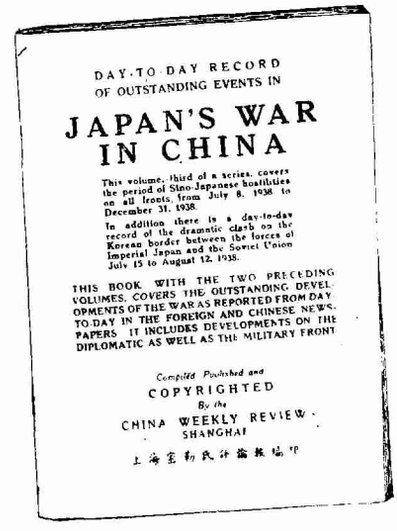
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quite convincing picture, for Mr. Shepherd has footnoted his book extremely well and has included a fairly comprehensive bibliography. It is also noticeable that Mr. Shepherd has drawn on Japanese sources for much of his material; but he is, evidently, a writer who has the knack of making people he does not like give themselves the lie. Friends of China will enjoy reading this book; friends of Japan will profit by it.

C. E. P.

Delving Into China's Past

BERICHTE DES ASIEN KULTUR-KREISES—No. 2, Vienna, 1939. Published by the Board of German University Students.

The first booklet of this new German series was devoted to sleuthing the appearance of the Swastika in the Far Eastern past, but the second one is of real interest also to other nationals for a scientific dissertation, by Prof. R. Bleichsteiner, on the animal style in Eurasian art from the neolithic age down to the period of the migration of peoples. The author gives a survey of the gigantic currents of old civilization between Europe and China and endeavors to show that, down to the Islamic era, China was the country that received rather than gave in the transcontinental intercourse between various cultures. Interesting also is Prof. Bleichsteiner's opinion of the origins of the so-called "Nestorian cross" which he believes to be a Buddhist, most probably a lamaistic, but not a Christian symbol.

Other, minor contributions to this booklet try to give German university students some rather rudimentary information on current Asiatic politics, featuring especially German-Japanese friendship, since the publishers were also in the dark as regards the secret Russo-German negotiations which of late led to the exploding of Anti-Comintern Pact. The publishers thus are a little late when they try to convince their readers that the "views, aims, and ideals" of the German and Japanese nations are "of striking similarity, with only slight differences in method." There is also an item on Japan's seizure of the Spratley Islands, culminating in the publishers' question whether Japan is aiming at Singapore or the Philippines, or both.

A.

On Isolationism

AMERICA AND THE STRIFE OF EUROPE—By J. Fred Rippy. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., 1938. 250 pages, U.S.$2.00.

This little book is a timely study of the American position in relation to the present threat of another world war. The author traces the policy of isolationism back to the sentiments expressed by the Nation's founders. He gives a clear and comprehensive view of the course of American foreign policy from the days of Washington, through the administrations of Monroe, McKinley and Wilson, right down to the momentous speeches made by President Roosevelt in Chicago in 1937 and in Tennessee in 1938. But a bare narration of facts, however accurate, does not satisfy the author. He goes on to make a critical examination of the question of motivation, and carefully analyses the underlying motives that have seemed to operate.

The traditional principle of isolation has come repeatedly into conflict with temptations to be aggressively democratic and humanitarian. The manifestations of a restless desire for territorial expansion in the name of freedom, righteousness, inevitable destiny, peace or economic betterment, are discussed with great shrewdness and perspicacity. The writer conclusively demonstrates that Europe's strife has proved repeatedly to be a temptation for territorial expansion too strong for isolation to withstand—not that there is ever lacking a genuine sympathy for the peoples caught in the throes of war.

The course of American history seems to indicate that the logic of the isolationist is swept aside by the sentiments of the active idealist when great crises develop in Europe. Can America maintain a "hands-off" policy? is the question that the author tries to answer. His scholarly approach, lucidity of style, sound argumentation and convincing conclusions, make this a book well worth careful reading.

J.H.P.

Government Banks Removing to Yunnan

By order of the Ministry of Finance, the four Government banks—the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Farmers' Bank of China—are to remove their head offices from Chungking to Kunming (Yunnanfu), provincial capital of Yunnan, *Kuo Min* reported on Aug. 25. Before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937, the head offices of these banks were in Nanking. Later, they were removed to Chungking. It has been decided to remove them to Kunming because Yunnan has become the center of China's foreign trade.

Five new banks and 95 new branches of old banks have been established in the southwestern provinces of China during the past two years to finance the Government's reconstruction program in that area, an official from Chungking disclosed last week. The five new banks, the announcement said, have a paid up capital of $7,350,000. The Szechwan-Sikong Peoples Commercial Bank, established in Chungking in 1937, alone has total paid up capital of $3,000,000.

According to a report in the local *Chinese-American Daily News* on Aug. 26, a branch of the Bank of Communications was to be formally inaugurated in Manila on Sept. 4, with Dr. C. T. Wang, former Chinese Ambassador at Washington, officiating.

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